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NOTES ON CONTRIBUTORS

KATSUJI INAHARA, A. B., A. M., editor of *Contemporary Japan*, was previously foreign editor of the *Osaka Asahi Shimbun* and editor of the *Tokyo Mainichi* (formerly *Tokyo Nichi Nichi*), English edition. He is the author of more than a dozen works mostly on international problems.

YOSHINORI MAYÉTA, deputy foreign editor of the *Osaka Asahi Shimbun*, served as war correspondent in Ethiopia in 1935, then as the manager of its Rome branch, and after that as correspondent in the Iberian countries and Turkey.

SHIGHÉTOMO SAYÉGUSA, LL. D., formerly embassy counsellor, is professor at Takushoku University and lecturer at Kenkoku University (Manchoukuo). He is the author of *Shina no Gaikoh oyobi Zaisei* (China's Diplomacy and Finance), *Kyokutoh Gaikoh Ronsaku* (A Treatise on Far Eastern Diplomacy), *Shin Tob-a Kensetsu no Kobryo* (Principles of Construction of New East Asia), etc.

HEIZO SOYANO is deputy political editor of the *Mainichi Shimbun*, with which paper he has been connected for more than ten years as political correspondent.

TANÉTSUGU SHO-SA, rear-admiral (retired), is a director of the Ghénron Hohkoku-kai (National Service Publicists' Association) and the author of *Nichibei Tairitsu-ron* (Japan versus America), *Rékishi wa Tenkan-su* (The Changing History), and *Ghéndai Kaigun* (Modern Navies), *Fukamari-yuku Nichibei no Kiki* (The Approaching Japanese-American Crisis), etc.

TAKIZO MATSUMOTO is professor

at Meiji University and concurrently a lecturer at Nippon Women's University. He is the author of several works, Japanese and English, among which *Beikoku no Tob-a Shinryaku* (American Invasion of East Asia) deserves special mention.

YEISUKÉ ZENSHO, D. Sc. (Agric.), has spent long years in Korea and Manchuria, being successively adviser to the Government-General of Korea, lecturer at the Seoul Higher Commercial School, adviser to the South Manchuria Railway Company and the General Affairs Bureau of the Manchoukuo Government. Among his published works numbering about thirty are *Saikin no Shina Keizai* (Recent Economics of China), *Sengo no Shina* (China after the War), *Chosenjin no Shogyo* (Commerce in Korea), *Chosen no Kosaku Kanshu* (The Tenancy System of Korea), *Chosen no Jinkoh Kenkyu* (Studies on the Population Problem of Korea) and *Chosen no Juraku* (Communities in Korea).

KEISEN MOTOYAMA is founder and president of the Institute for Study of Oriental Folklore and the author of about a score of publications. They include:—*Manshu Hokushi Mingbei Zusen* (Manchuria and North China Folkcraft in Pictures), 2 vols., *Fukusoh Minzoku Zusetsu* (Illustrated History of Clothing), *Kainantoh Minzokushi* (Folklore in Hainan Island), *Manshu no Mingbei* (Folkcraft in Manchuria), *Nippon Minzoku Zushi* (History of Japanese Folklore in Pictures), 20 vols., and *Minzoku Shiryō Ruisan* (A Collection of Folklore Materials).

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CONTEMPORARY JAPAN

SEPTEMBER, 1943

CONTENTS

March of Events		1089
Their Quebec Conference	<i>Katsuji Inahara</i>	1099
Facts behind Anti-Fascist Revolution	<i>Yoshinori Mayêta</i>	1109
Significance of Italian Catastrophe	<i>Shighétomo Sayégusa</i>	1118
Metropolitan Government of Tokyo	<i>Heizô Soyano</i>	1126
Trend of Axis—"Democracy" War	<i>Tanêtsugu Sob-sa</i>	1132
Monisticism of America	<i>Takizô Matsumoto</i>	1140
Industrial Growth of Korea	<i>Yeisuké Zensho</i>	1147
Signboards of the Continent	<i>Keisen Motoyama</i>	1156

Japan's Periodicals—Extracts :

Naoyuki Takêshita : Wartime Mobilization of Students—Toshio Sohma : Currency Warfare in China—Saburo Yoshida : Home Life and War	1175
--	------

Book Reviews :

Katsuji Inahara : <i>Amerika Minzoku Dan</i> (America as It Is)—The China Study Institute : <i>Ghêndai Shina no Shomondai</i> (Problems of Present-day China)—Takachiyo Uyémura : <i>Ghêndaibi no Kob-so</i> (New Conception of Beauty)	1191
--	------

Chronicle of Current Events (July 19–August 20, 1943)	1201
---	------

Documentary Material :

Thailand Acquires New Territories, Announcement by the Board of Information, August 20, 1943—Capitulation of the Badoglio Govern- ment (1) Statement by the Japanese Government, September 10, 1943 (2) Communiqué by the Japanese Government on Protective Sur- veillance, September 14, 1943 (3) Joint Declaration by Japan and Germany, September 15, 1943	1210
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CONTEMPORARY JAPAN

SEPTEMBER, 1943



Volume XII, No. 9

MARCH OF EVENTS

The capitulation of Italy has not come as a surprise either to Japan or to Germany. Both the Axis nations had anticipated the inevitability when the Badoglio Cabinet, on the resignation of Signor Mussolini as Premier and Leader of the Government, ordered the forthwith dissolution of the Fascist Party. On July 24 at an emergency session of the Fascist Grand Council a resolution moved by Count Grandi, requesting the King to take supreme command of the land, sea and air forces of Italy and adjudicate on State matters in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution, was carried by an overwhelming majority. The session of the council lasted until the early hours of the following day—a fact which demonstrated the exertions made by Signor Mussolini and his supporters to prevent the culmination of the brewing upheaval. There is no doubt that the war reverses suffered by Italy, particularly the setback experienced in Sicily, coupled with the air bombardment of Rome prompted the majority members of the Fascist Grand Council to approve the course mapped out by Count Grandi in his resolution. But the abrupt dissolution of the Fascist Party gave the impression that Marshal Badoglio and his ministerial colleagues were heading toward a defection of their own making. On assumption of premiership, Marshal Badoglio solemnly pledged to remain loyal to the terms of the Tripartite Alliance Pact and to the agreement not to conclude a separate peace. Furthermore, his Cabinet gave a fresh undertaking separately to Japan and Germany that there would be no change in Italy's policy. Consequent upon the withdrawal of Italo-German forces from Sicily on August 17, it became apparent that Italy was seriously contemplating to step out of war. The fact that on September 3, the day on which British troops started landing on

CONTEMPORARY JAPAN

the tip of Calabria Province, a truce was signed between the representatives of Marshal Badoglio and General Dwight Eisenhower, commander-in-chief of Anglo-American forces, is evidence enough that Marshal Badoglio had earlier made up his mind to offer the unconditional surrender of Italy to Britain and the United States. Although the agreement for the suspension of hostilities was concluded on September 3, it was on September 8 that a formal announcement of Italy's surrender was made. At 7:45 p.m. on September 8 Marshal Badoglio in a broadcast from Rome said: "The Italian Government recognized that it would be impossible to continue unequal resistance against the overwhelming enemy power and, with the aim of avoiding further serious unhappiness for the people, requested General Dwight Eisenhower, commander-in-chief of Anglo-American forces, that hostilities be suspended. The request was accepted. Thus everywhere the Italian forces must cease hostile activity against the American and British forces. The Italian forces, however, will resist attacks from other quarters." The official statements issued in Tokyo and Berlin rightly characterized Italy's surrender as a deliberate violation of the three-Power accord and the agreement not to conclude a separate peace. Italy's withdrawal from the Axis front has not caused any dislocation in the prosecution of hostilities by Japan and Germany. The studied opinion is that the sudden falling away of Italy from the Axis camp and its junction with Britain and the United States is not an event that can be underestimated, but compared with the difficulties of fighting shoulder to shoulder with an uncertain ally, Marshal's Badoglio's capitulation may be regarded as having left the Axis front more homogeneous and stronger for intensifying military operations.

The attainment of independence by Burma in the midst of war is an event, the importance of which cannot be belittled even by the sternest critics of Japan. After the third Anglo-Burmese War, the entire kingdom of Burma came under the rule of Britain. Since the separation of that country from India, the agitation for national political liberation had become very active, in spite of the positive measures enforced by the alien administration. Following the outbreak of war in greater East Asia, Japanese forces moved into Burma, and the Burmese people readily co-operated with them to hasten the eclipse of British influence from their country. Close on the heels of the British defeat in Burma, a provisional administrative council was organized with Dr. Ba Maw,

Burma Attains Independence

MARCH OF EVENTS

prominent nationalist leader, as chief administrator. In the meantime, Premier General Hidéki Toho in a declaration in the Diet made clear Japan's intention of granting independence to Burma. On the basis of this declaration, a Burma Independence Preparatory Committee, comprising distinguished Burmans from all walks of life, was set up to draft an independent constitution. While the committee was engaged in its labour, Dr. Ba Maw accompanied by a few front-rank leaders visited Tokyo, and conferred with Premier Toho and other members of the Japanese Cabinet. At this auspicious time, Premier Toho, speaking in the Diet, stated that Burma would be made independent within this year. On August 1 Burma proclaimed its independence and regained its legitimate sovereign status. Immediately a strong Cabinet was formed with Dr. Ba Maw as Premier and Head of State, and a Burmese-Japanese treaty of alliance was signed between Thakin Nu, Foreign Minister of Burma, and Mr. Rénzo Sawada, Japanese Ambassador to Burma. Moreover, Burma declared war on Britain and the United States to fight for the consummation of the objective of the current war in greater East Asia. Besides Japan, other prominent Axis nations have already extended their formal recognition to the new independent Government of Burma. Premier Toho and the Japanese Government in separate statements warmly welcomed the independence of Burma, and added that Burma's participation in war would strengthen the unity among the nations of greater East Asia. Premier and Head of State Dr. Ba Maw, in a radio speech from Rangoon on August 2, thanked Japan for its immense support for the regaining of independence by his country, and urged all other East Asiatic nations to unite firmly with Japan for stabilizing co-existence and co-prosperity in this region of the Orient. Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose, Indian nationalist leader, attended the celebration of Burmese independence at Rangoon, and discussed with Dr. Ba Maw various questions of mutual interest. Dr. Ba Maw pledged the wholehearted aid of Burma to Mr. Bose in his movement for the independence of India. Mr. Bose in a public address congratulated Burma for its attainment of independence, and urged the Indians to intensify their nationalist activity for the political emancipation of their country.

To return the courtesy of the recent visit to Thailand of Mr. Kazuo

*Visit of Thai
Foreign Minister*

Aoki, Minister for Greater East Asia Affairs, the Bangkok Government sent a mission headed by its Foreign Minister, Wichit Wichit-Wathakan to

CONTEMPORARY JAPAN

this country. The mission arrived in Tokyo on August 3. Foreign Minister Wichit-Wathakan was received in audience by His Majesty the Emperor on August 7. In a press interview two days earlier, the Thai Foreign Minister expressed his satisfaction at the war results hitherto obtained by Japan, and emphasized that Thailand was doing its best for the realization of the objective of the common war against Britain and the United States. He continued: "The significance of co-prosperity sphere has become clear on account of Japan's generous actions as manifested in the attainment of independence by Burma, the restoration of foreign concessions and settlements to the Nanking Government, the incorporation of four Malay states and two Shan states into Thai territory and the assistance that is being given to the Philippines to become an independent nation." During his stay in Tokyo, the Thai Foreign Minister called on Premier Toho, Foreign Minister Shighémitsu, Greater East Asia Affairs Minister Aoki, Navy Minister Shimada and other Government leaders. After making a short tour of Japan and Manchoukuo, the Thai Foreign Minister and the members of his mission returned to Bangkok.

When the China affair ensued, the Korean people desired that the system of military conscription should be made applicable to them. In response to their desire, the Japanese Government enforced the Army Special Volunteer Ordinance in the peninsula in 1938. In the first year of the enforcement of the ordinance, the number of applicants totalled 3,000 and the figure jumped to 144,000 in 1941. On the outbreak of war in greater East Asia, the number came up to 250,000. In acknowledgment of the great enthusiasm shown by the Korean people, the Japanese Government on August 1, this year, extended the operation of the military conscription system to the peninsula. The actual enlistment of Korean youths in the military service will begin from next year.

Military Conscription in Korea

The Philippine Independence Preparatory Committee on September 6 approved and signed the text of the constitution drawn up by the sub-committee for drafting the constitution. It is understood that the text would be made public shortly. The sub-committee by completing the drafting of the constitution, which forms the basis of Philippine independence, has taken a definite step forward toward the attainment of the avowed objective. The draft constitution has been

P.I. Constitution Drafted

MARCH OF EVENTS

prepared three months after Premier General Hidéki Toho promised independence to the Philippines. The final decision on it was taken at a joint meeting of the representatives of various influential quarters in the country, including members of the Philippine Independence Preparatory Committee, high officials of the Executive Council and distinguished personages of the Kalibapi held for two days from September 6. The Philippine Independence Preparatory Committee was organized on June 7 and since then it had been working out the details of the plan for independence. When the time came for drafting the constitution, it appointed a drafting sub-committee to undertake the necessary labour.

The southern Pacific has now become the most important sector of hostilities between Japan and the United States.

Situation in Southern Pacific The Imperial Headquarters on August 25 announced that the Japanese Army and Navy garrisons in the southern Pacific, despite their numerical inferiority, are stubbornly counter-attacking and repulsing the invading forces. A powerful American contingent attempted to land on Vella Lavella Island, but the Japanese forces launched furious attacks, with the result that the American side lost many of its transports. Meanwhile, the warplanes of the Japanese Navy repeatedly bombed and machine-gunned American landing parties and naval escorts. After a terrific encounter, the American side succeeded in landing only part of its forces on Bilao. At present, in line with the operations of the Japanese Army and Navy garrisons in the southern Pacific, the Japanese naval air arm and the surface units are attempting to frustrate the American Command's plan of reinforcing its fighting forces.

In view of the phenomenal increase in demand for funds to develop

Bonds for Southern Development

the resources of the southern region, the Southern Development Bank has decided to float bonds as from the third quarter of the current fiscal year. The bank has not only functioned as the principal Japanese monetary institution in the occupied areas, but has also shouldered part of the financing of the developmental enterprises of industrialists at home interested in the southern region. Hitherto it has covered the accommodations to the latter with loans from the deposit bureau of the Finance Ministry and the Industrial Bank of Japan, but under the new arrangement it is to raise the necessary funds by bond issues. On account of the peculiar nature of the bank, no underwriting syndicate

CONTEMPORARY JAPAN

will be formed. The deposit bureau and other Government quarters are to underwrite the bonds. In regard to the financing of home enterprises interested in the southern region, the Southern Development Bank is to accommodate the funds for durable equipment and other long-term capital, and the Yokohama Specie Bank and the Bank of Taiwan are to lend the operating capital.

The Nanking Government on August 9 decided to enforce the com-

Nanking Takes Bold Economic Step

pulsory purchase of the hoarded stocks of cotton yarns and textiles held in Shanghai for speculative purposes in order to ameliorate the commodity price situation in the Yangtze valley. By this measure, Nanking has not only put the brakes on the growing spiral of inflation, but has contributed much to enhance economic stability in Shanghai and throughout central China. Taking advantage of the turmoil in China, speculative merchants and brokers in Shanghai had succeeded in hoarding the astounding total of some 600,000 *piculs* of cotton goods, on which they expected to reap enormous profits. The enforcement of the new step, however, has eliminated that possibility. The primary aim of the Nanking Government in forcing out the hoarded stocks of cotton yarns and textiles is to use them as a lubricant to smooth the interchange of manufactured goods and agricultural produce between the urban and rural communities. The released stocks will be supplied to agrarian areas in exchange for their wheat, raw cotton and tung oil, thereby facilitating the inflow of these products into city areas. By efficient distribution of the agricultural produce thus made available, spinning and other industrial activities in Shanghai will be stimulated and the production of important minerals augmented. The increased output of manufactured products obtained will in turn be used in exchange for further supplies of raw cotton and other agricultural crops. Constant repetition of this process is expected to impart a tremendous impetus to the economic progress of China.

The Central Electric Power Regulation Commission of the Communica-

Power for War Industries

tions Ministry on August 12 decided on the priority distribution of electric power to the aircraft, shipping, light metals, iron and coal industries through amendments in the electric consumption regulations. The measure, adopted in accordance with the 1943 Electric Power Mobilization Draft Plan approved by the Cabinet on May 3, is designed to assure the supply of adequate power to those industries in which extraordinary exertions

MARCH OF EVENTS



must be made to boost production.

July, the month in which the Railway Ministry in co-operation with the

Goods Transit Up

Commerce and Industry and the Agriculture and Forestry Ministries launched a nation-wide movement to increase the transit of the priority goods, saw a most favourable turn in the transportation situation. As much as ten per cent. more coal was sent by rail during that month than in the corresponding month of last year. There were also increases respectively of seventy per cent. in the shipment of pig iron, fifty per cent. in various ores and twenty per cent. in lumber. The average increase for all the priority transit goods was fifteen per cent.

Despite the various summer season hitches, production at the Yawata

Steel Output High

plant of the Japan Iron and Steel Works during the month of July was most salutary, reflecting the efficiency of both the management and workers. Output exceeded production allocations in pig iron, steel ingots and finished steel materials, the last showing an increase of thirty per cent. against the previous month. This favourable tone is expected to continue in the coming months. The production of special steels also indicated a marked advance, yielding the highest record since the commencement of such operation. This is ascribed to the new process adopted at the plant of combining open-hearth furnace with electric furnace.

The "big five" of commercial banks in the first half of the current

Banks Show Profit

year enjoyed a notable increase in their profits accompanying increased deposits and loans. As their business activities are considered a clear index to the success of the highly planned banking system established under the exigencies of war centring upon increased savings, bond absorption and industrial capitalization, much attention has been focussed on the results for the first half-year term. The four of the group—the Mitsubishi, the Yasuda, the Sumitomo and the Sanwa—netted ¥32,094,000, showing an increase of ¥1,896,000 over the previous business term. The Teikoku Bank, which opened in April, made a clear profit of ¥6,832,000 for the three months of April, May and June.

The reorganization of industries in Malaya is progressing speedily with

Malay Indus- trialization

timely control regulations laid down by the Japanese military administration. The recently formulated five-year plan for the industrial construction of the

CONTEMPORARY JAPAN

southern region, covering mining, manufacture, agriculture and forestry, is being worked out alongside a five-year plan for the fibre industry. Malaya is contributing much to the success of these plans. The fundamental policy, being applied for the present stage of development, is to produce whatever is needed on the spot so as to dispense with supplies from overseas, while concentrating all economic efforts on the replenishment of Japan's fighting strength.

The development of the pharmaceutical industry in Java, aimed at securing self-sufficiency in drugs for the island, has now reached a stage where various medicinals, including quinine, sedatives, lenitives and laxatives, are being produced and sold at a low cost to the Japanese, as well as to the local inhabitants. Under the Dutch rule, except for the production of quinine, care was not taken to develop this line of project. Almost all drugs had to be imported from abroad. With Japanese occupation of the island, immediate steps were taken to utilize the abundant medicinal herbs obtainable in the area. From some 300 herbs found in Java thirty drugs have already been experimentally prepared.

Drugs in Java The second East Asia cultural convention was opened in Tokyo on August 24 for a three-day session with a stirring address from Mr. Eiji Amau, President of the Board of Information. He regretted that the representatives of Thailand, Burma, Indo-China, the Philippines and other southern countries have not been able to attend the convention, and added: "The fact that the literary men of Japan, China and Manchoukuo have assembled here is, indeed, deeply significant." The first two days of the convention were devoted to speeches delivered by the representative delegates of Japan, China and Manchoukuo. The third day session, besides offering awards to writers, transacted routine business and adopted resolutions manifesting the determination of the literary men of Japan, China and Manchoukuo to create a greater East Asia literature through joint efforts. The convention ended on August 27. Mr. Amau stated that the construction of a greater East Asia co-prosperity sphere was interwoven with the creation of a greater East Asia literature, which would solidify further the unity and comradeship among the nations of this region. He continued: "Of course, the countries of East Asia have each its own literature. However, it is my expectation that while the unique features of each will have every opportunity for individual development, there will come forth

MARCH OF EVENTS

a greater literature founded upon a large concept and possessing a superior technique. The war has now attained the white heat of fury. At the same time, the war between culture no less than the armed conflict is becoming increasingly severe." Major-General Nakao Yahaghi, chief of the Army press section of the Imperial Headquarters, explained to the delegates the objective of Japan's war against Britain and the United States, and urged them to contribute their might to the creation of a greater East Asia literature truly representative of greater East Asia. On August 26 and 27, the assembled delegates exhaustively discussed the subject of evolving a new literature common to all countries of greater East Asia. At the outset of the discussion a condolence motion was adopted mourning the death of Mr. Toson Shimazaki, one of Japan's foremost novelists. Mr. Chen Liang-shih from central China said that the mission before the literary men of Japan and China was to grasp the traditional ideas of East Asia and implant them firmly in the minds of their fellow countrymen. Mr. Seijiro Yamada from Manchoukuo declared that the literary men of East Asia were keen on contributing to the consummation of the objective of the current war in greater East Asia. Several other speakers, including Mr. Kan Kikuchi, popular Japanese novelist, and Chinese and Japanese women delegates, expressed their considered opinions on the subject and endorsed the necessity of evolving a greater East Asia literature. Mr. Haruo Sato, Japanese novelist and poet, suggested that it would be beneficial to include the promotion of the Japanese concept of nationalism as an item of greater sphere culture. The convention formulated a series of measures to hasten the birth of a new culture and new literature in greater East Asia. A resolution was passed exhorting the literary men of East Asia to extend moral aid to the cause of Indian independence. It was also decided to send a delegation to the Philippines to observe and study all aspects of cultural reorientation there. Lastly, the convention agreed to stimulate the interchange of women's culture. The first East Asia cultural convention was held in Tokyo nine months ago. In the interval many epochal events had taken place in East Asia. Consequently, the second convention met under happy circumstances and a better atmosphere. The speeches delivered by the delegates signified that the artificial cultural barriers of the countries of East Asia have become practically non-existent. As a result of the holding of the convention, the tendency for having a common East Asiatic culture has become more than pronounced in each country of this sphere of the Orient.

CONTEMPORARY JAPAN

In conformity with the terms of the Japan-Thailand Cultural Agreement, cultural missions will be exchanged between the two countries this fall. The Thai Government has decided to send a mission in October, appointing either Foreign Minister Wichit Wichit-Wathakan, His Serene Highness Prince Varnvaidyakara Varavarn, or Education Minister Prayoon Pamon Montri as its leader. The mission will include the State dancing troupé, authorities on southern customs, manners, medicine and archæology and leaders in fine art circles. As to the mission from Japan, the Society for International Cultural Relations is negotiating with the leaders of various cultural quarters to complete the selection of the *personnel*. It is understood that Prince Nobusuké Takatsukasa will head the Japanese mission. The members of the mission selected thus far include Dr. Chuta Ito, noted architectural authority, Baron Kikan Takaghi, M. D., Dr. Daisétz Suzuki, authority on Zen Buddhism, Dr. Masao Ohta, well-known literary figure, Mr. Kunio Yanagita, authority on Japanese folklore, Mr. Kohsaku Yamada, noted composer and conductor, Mr. Taiken Yokoyama, celebrated traditional painter, Mr. Tsuguji Fujita, famous oil painter, Mr. Yaso Saijo, popular poet, and Rear-Admiral Jiro Nango, president of the Judoh Association of the Kodoh-kan. In line with the dispatch of the cultural mission, a plan is also under way to send a party of exchange professors.

THEIR QUEBEC CONFERENCE

By KATSUJI INAHARA

THE Anglo-American conference, which opened at Quebec, Canada, on August 11, was the sixth of its kind since the drawing up of the Atlantic Charter. Following its conclusion on August 24, a joint *communiqué* was issued by Prime Minister Churchill and President Roosevelt. It elicited the information that a fresh plan had been drafted to intensify military operations and maintain utmost co-ordination among the land, sea and air forces of both nations, that a decision was reached to initiate offensives against the territories controlled by Japan and extend more aids to Chungking; that a new political programme was chalked out to facilitate the execution of military projects, including the improvement of relations with the French Committee of National Liberation, and that an agreement was arrived at to hold at a later date a three-Power conference among Britain, the United States and the Soviet Union.

The first point deserves no comment, for it is natural on the part of Britain and America to frame unified schemes for the smooth prosecution of hostilities. The second and third points are noteworthy, because they not only indicate the launching of offensives against Japan in greater East Asia and Germany in Europe, but also give hint to the carrying out of political campaigns injurious to Axis interests and advantageous to the strengthening of the power of anti-Vichy elements. The fourth point merely recognizes the desirability of holding a tripartite conference with a view to appeasing the Kremlin. The fact that the *communiqué* was quite lengthy and expressive in comparison with the earlier cryptic statements denotes that both Prime Minister Churchill and President Roosevelt intended it more for home

CONTEMPORARY JAPAN

consumption than for the digestion of the international public.

It is apparent that, from the political angle, the Quebec Conference laid considerable stress on hastening the aboutface in the attitude of the Badoglio administration, by taking due advantage of the dissolution of the Fascist Party and the favourable turn in the Sicilian campaign. On August 17, when the Quebec Conference was still in active session, the Italo-German forces withdrew from Sicily. As a result of the termination of the Sicilian campaign, Prime Minister Churchill and President Roosevelt must have decided to exert heavy political pressure on the Italian Government. It must be remembered that in the midst of the Sicilian campaign General Dwight Eisenhower, commander-in-chief of Anglo-American forces, made public a demand for the unconditional surrender of Italy. This demand might have been renewed after the Italo-German forces had taken up new positions in Calabria Province. It now transpires that negotiations for a truce were started by the Badoglio Cabinet before the British contingents landed on the southern tip of Italy. Consequently, it can be conjectured that the terms of Italy's capitulation were prepared during the Quebec Conference by the two Chief Executives of Britain and the United States.

There is no doubt that the Quebec Conference pulled the strings to alter the political proscenium of Italy. It is probable that the conference concluded on August 24, because by that time Prime Minister Churchill and President Roosevelt had been assured of Italy's willingness to surrender unconditionally. It has become known that the Badoglio Ministry signed a truce with Britain and America on September 3, the day on which the British contingents commenced landing on Calabria Province. The truce could not have been signed on that day unless fuller negotiations had taken place earlier, at least, spread over a period of ten to twelve days. It has been reported that preliminary negotiations were concluded in neutral European countries between the representatives of Marshal Badoglio and British envoys. This means that such negotiations took place toward the close of the Quebec Conference, which, it is unthinkable,

THEIR QUEBEC CONFERENCE

would not have propelled Marshal Badoglio's acceptance of the capitulation terms presented by Prime Minister Churchill and President Roosevelt.

It may be that, at first, the Quebec Conference framed a political plan to undermine the morale of the Italian nation. London and Washington did not visualize that the Badoglio administration would switch to a policy of withdrawal from war in the course of the Sicilian campaign or immediately after it. Hence, they gave currency to the Eisenhower demand. The moment they came to know that Marshal Badoglio was contemplating to secede from the Axis camp, they hurriedly drew up Italy's surrender terms acceptable to them and transmitted the same to the representatives of the Italian Government through the British envoys in neutral European countries whom they had approached. Although the Anglo-American nations compelled Italy to sign a humiliating truce on September 3, the official announcement in that regard was not made until Marshal Badoglio in a broadcast declaration from Rome on September 8 revealed the capitulation of Italy and stated that Italy would resist "attacks from other quarters." From this proviso it is understandable why Marshal Badoglio allowed four clear days' grace to the Anglo-American command to land its forces on several parts of Calabria Province.

The Anglo-American political move formulated at the Quebec Conference has borne fruit. Unfortunately, Britain and the United States did not calculate that Germany, in anticipation of an Italian surrender, would get ready effective counter-moves. On September 8, with the formal announcement of Italy's capitulation, powerful Reich units placed the major portion of the Italian mainland under German control and began furious attacks on Anglo-American positions. Meanwhile, the Italian garrisons in the Balkans were disarmed and the control of the Italian insular possessions in the Adriatic zone were taken over by Germany. On top of this, Signor Mussolini and other prominent Fascist leaders were rescued from detention. Simultaneously, a Fascist Republican régime under the leadership of

CONTEMPORARY JAPAN

Signor Mussolini was put up in northern Italy. All these swift German steps localized the reaction of Marshal Badoglio's submission to Britain and the United States. At present, Italy has become divided into two areas, one under the domination of the Anglo-American nations and the other under the control of the new administrative set-up of Signor Mussolini backed up by forceful Reich assistance.

As long as Fascism remained in power, Britain and the United States frequently stated that they were fighting Fascism and not the Italian people. But when the Badoglio Cabinet was formed, they declared that they would have to fight the Italian people if they continued to collaborate with Germany. At the same time, to feel the political pulse of the new administration, they proffered the Eisenhower demand as a *ballon d'essai*. Being far better trained and experienced than the United States in political manoeuvres, Britain, foresaw that the demand would be rejected, and that the move would not make a favourable impression on the Badoglio Cabinet unless it offered its good offices. Consequently, the Quebec Conference explored means and avenues to win over Italy through political channel instead of prosecuting protracted military operations.

Both Prime Minister Churchill and President Roosevelt knew from the results of the landing on Sicily that it would be extremely costly to wrest the entire Italy by force. The former must have thought that it would be profitable to repeat the political stroke Britain had applied during the last World War to win Italy from the Triple Alliance. With that end in view, the contacts between the representatives of Marshal Badoglio and the British envoys in neutral European countries were established. The Quebec Conference remained in session until the opinions expressed by the Italian representatives were transmitted to Prime Minister Churchill and President Roosevelt who, on receipt of them, made known the capitulation terms acceptable to Britain and the United States. Had Marshal Badoglio rejected the Anglo-American terms and determined himself to fight out to the last, Prime Minister Churchill and

THEIR QUEBEC CONFERENCE

President Roosevelt would have been obliged to recast their political strategy toward Italy formulated at the fag end of the Quebec Conference.

The relations between the Soviet Union and the Anglo-American nations are not wholly satisfactory. Although they have made common cause to wage war against Germany, they are unable to stabilize a perfect teamwork on account of their irreconcilable political desires. The Quebec Conference was convened and closed without the participation of the Soviet Union. When the question of Moscow's non-participation at the conference was being played up in the international press, the Kremlin in a brief notification said that no invitation was sent to Soviet Russia. Certain quarters commented that the exclusion of Moscow was arranged in deference to the existing Soviet-Japanese relations governed under the mutual neutrality pact. As the conference deliberated on offensive strategies against Japan, it was natural for Soviet Russia to have dissociated itself from such matters. On the other hand, the conference discussed exhaustively the prosecution of hostilities in Europe in a more effective manner—an issue in which Moscow is beyond doubt vitally interested. Further, Prime Minister Churchill and President Roosevelt stated that Premier Stalin was informed of the proceedings of the conference. Because the sponsors of the conference took pains to acquaint Premier Stalin with the subjects discussed and decisions reached, it would not be wishful to assume that the Soviet Union itself declined to take part in the Quebec pourparlers by way of resenting the Anglo-American inability to organize a second front in Europe as desired by the Red Army.

So it is obvious that the Quebec Conference paid due attention to devise ways and means to improve Britain and America's relations with the Soviet Union. The announcement that the three Chief Executives would meet in a conference in the near future disclosed that the Soviet question had been discussed from all possible angles. The Anglo-American nations feel that the Soviet Union, instead of remaining as their military ally, is

THEIR QUEBEC CONFERENCE

trying to drive a wedge into their political aspirations. As against this, the Soviet Union entertains the belief that Britain and the United States, without fulfilling their military obligations to it, are making it to shoulder the defence of the eastern front for their benefit at the expense of the wishes of the Kremlin in its sphere of Europe. In view of this disunity, the Anglo-American-Soviet collaboration is not functioning properly. At the Quebec Conference, it is likely, the Soviet demand for a second European front was considered from the standpoint of bettering Anglo-American strategic operations against Germany and not from the viewpoint of giving substantial relief to the Red Army. The Kremlin cannot but regard such an expediency as the sidetracking of its expectation.

Earlier, the Soviet Union maintained that the Sicilian campaign did not constitute a second front as understood by it. On September 17 the Moscow newspaper *Pravda*, in refuting the claim of the commander-in-chief of the Polish refugee forces that owing to Italy's capitulation and the establishment of Anglo-American hold over southern Italy fifty German divisions have been diverted from the eastern front, said that the London-Washington operations in Italy could not be construed as a second front, and requested the immediate large-scale landing on western Europe. It went on to explain that by this summer the German divisions on the eastern front have been probably increased to 212; whereas in August 1941 the Germans had 147 divisions distributed along the entire front and the number was increased to 179 in August 1942. Thus arguing, the paper asserted that the Red Army is still bearing the major brunt of German onslaughts, even though the Soviet Union has made a series of important recoveries. It appears that as long as the Anglo-American forces refrain from attacking the "European fortress" of Germany, the Soviet Union would continue to give vent to its dissatisfaction.

It is imaginable that no concrete formula, political or military, was designed at the Quebec Conference to set right the grievances of Soviet Russia. If any decision was reached at all, it was in

THEIR QUEBEC CONFERENCE

the nature of a makeshift to keep the Red Army wholly occupied in fighting Germany. The political confrontation between the Anglo-American nations on the one side and the Soviet Union on the other is, indeed, acute. The Kremlin entertains territorial desires with regard to Poland and the Baltic States. It also wishes to extend its influence to the Balkans. Moreover, it hopes to secure a sea outlet through the Dardanelles. All these expectations of the Kremlin clash with the aspirations of Britain and the United States. The rift between the Moscow Government and the émigré Polish administration in the final analysis connotes a political struggle between Soviet Russia and the Anglo-American nations. The Soviet Union, which is fighting valiantly, thereby aiding the war cause of Britain and the United States, is justified in seeking a moderation in the political aspirations of its partners. But London and Washington, which look upon Moscow merely as its sword against Germany, are not agreeable to give a straight answer to the political project of the Kremlin. They are inclined to go on temporizing until the time when their alliance with Moscow becomes no longer necessary. Perhaps to keep up this temporizing policy, Prime Minister Churchill and President Roosevelt decided at the Quebec Conference to hold a meeting with Premier Stalin at some future date.

The collaboration between the Soviet Union and the Anglo-American nations is still being maintained, because both sides find it useful in the prosecution of their common war against Germany. As long as the necessity for joint military operations exists, there would be no radical change in the Soviet-“Democratic” alliance, though each party may try to give prominence to its political propensities. The Soviet Union is aware that co-operation with Britain and the United States, till a fundamental change occurs in the European situation favourable to it, is the wisest course. Similarly, Britain and America acknowledge that the Soviet Union must be kept as their partner until a definite improvement in their positions in Europe is forthcoming. This way of thinking on the part of the three allies

CONTEMPORARY JAPAN

is frustrating the adoption of a one-way policy. At the Casablanca parley and the following Washington Conference the Soviet Union intimated its inability to attend, for it was not anxious to be drawn into any political deal. It is likely that for the same reason it stayed away from the Quebec discussions. Surprisingly enough, in the midst of the Quebec Conference it recalled Ambassadors Maisky and Litvinov, respectively from London and Washington—a move which reflected as though the Soviet Union's difference with Britain and the United States had come to the surface.

It needs no imagination to perceive that the paramount task of the Quebec Conference was to seek a formula for the solution of the Soviet question. The indifference shown to it by the Kremlin and also the recall of Ambassadors Maisky and Litvinov must have upset the plan of Prime Minister Churchill and President Roosevelt. Perhaps that is why they came to the decision of holding a meeting with Premier Stalin. In spite of the latest Italian situation, Premier Stalin has not taken any step which could be interpreted as a sign of betterment in the Anglo-American-Soviet relations. The miscarriage of the Anglo-American plan in Italy must have all the more hardened the attitude of the Kremlin to seek the earliest formation of a second front in western Europe. It appears that the Soviet Union would heartily come to harmonious terms with Britain and the United States, if and when these two nations organize a genuine second European front and consider its long-standing political desires in their true perspective.

Curious as it may seem, there exists a disagreement of views between Prime Minister Churchill and President Roosevelt with regard to post-war adjustments. To be plain, the post-war political programme of Britain differs from that of the United States, and this difference is hampering the materialization of a constructive understanding with the Soviet Union. Both London and Washington each has its own policy with regard to Moscow. In order to adjust relations with Soviet Russia, they must first of all evolve a unified Soviet policy. The Quebec

THEIR QUEBEC CONFERENCE

Conference failed to settle the Soviet question, because no unified Soviet policy was formulated by Britain and the United States on account of their individual self-interest.

The Anglo-American decision to intensify military operations against Japan and dispatch aids to Chungking points out the earnest adoption of a two-front offensive formula. At the eleventh hour, Chungking's Foreign Minister, T. V. Soong, and American Secretary of State Cordell Hull took part in the Quebec Conference. It may be that T. V. Soong was called to attend the conference in pursuance of a representation made by General Chiang Kai-shek to Prime Minister Churchill and President Roosevelt. Cordell Hull's attendance may have been motivated by the necessity of smoke-screening the repercussion of the recall of Ambassadors Maisky and Litvinov. It is scarcely possible to conceal the diplomatic landslide that has resulted from Moscow's recall of its seasoned envoys from London and Washington and replacement of them by younger men.

The conference over, Prime Minister Churchill in a statement reiterated the previous declaration that "a grand scale military operation will be commenced before the autumn leaves fall" in the East Asiatic sector. The present Anglo-American activities in the southern Pacific indicate that the London-Washington command is getting ready to test its might with Japan. The military preparedness of Japan in greater East Asia has been placed on a solid foundation. Further, the rapid growth of new inter-country homogeneity in this sphere has assured the successful prosecution of hostilities. The periodic guerilla air raids that are being conducted by the American warplanes in pacified China and in southern countries cannot prove a menace to the defence positions of Japan. In the north, after the withdrawal of the Japanese garrison from Kiska, fresh measures have been taken to strengthen securely the northern defence of the country. It is admitted that the mainland of Japan can be air-raided; but what must be noted is that the raiders would find the home defence thoroughly prepared to frustrate their actions. The recent American air assaults on

CONTEMPORARY JAPAN

northern Kurile Islands have proved costly. From this one must understand how expensive it would be to undertake large-scale air attacks on Japan.

Originally, the Quebec Conference was convened to spur the fighting morale of the peoples of the United Kingdom and the United States. The unfortunate military and political complications in Italy enabled it to play a significant rôle in the abrupt change of heart on the part of the Badoglio Cabinet. If the Italian *débâcle* had not taken place, the importance of the Quebec Conference would have been almost nothing. The announcement that offensives against Japan would be launched this autumn has not come as a surprise, for such a move was foreseen from the time when the last Washington Conference adopted a two-front formula to conduct offensive operations simultaneously on the Pacific and European fronts. Except for the partial success of the political plan against Italy, the Quebec Conference has proved inflated so far as practical achievements are concerned.

FACTS BEHIND ANTI-FASCIST REVOLUTION

By YOSHINORI MAYÉTA

THE overnight collapse of Fascism and the formation of the Badoglio Cabinet, which in less than two months caused the unconditional surrender of Italy to Britain and the United States, are, indeed, excruciating occurrences. Marshal Badoglio's deliberate infringement of the terms of the Tripartite Alliance Pact and the understanding not to conclude a separate peace or armistice is a deplorable act of exacerbation whose repercussion, under the new situation, cannot terminate within a short time. When on July 25, with the resignation of Signor Mussolini and the dissolution of the Fascist Party, the Badoglio Cabinet was organized, it was generally anticipated that Italy would soon step out of war. On August 17, when the Axis forces withdrew from Sicily, it was still hoped that Marshal Badoglio would continue to put up a stiff resistance for the defence of the Italian mainland. Information now available discloses that the Italian Premier had by that time made up his mind to give in to the Anglo-American demand; in fact, he had concluded an agreement for Italy's capitulation on September 3, the very day of the landing of British contingents on Calabria Province. It was on September 8 that the unconditional surrender of Italy was formally announced. No tangible explanation is yet forthcoming as to the reason why the release of the announcement was withheld for five days. Newspaper comments and semi-official reactions give us the impression that Marshal Badoglio took that course to facilitate the advance of Anglo-American troops into southern Italy.

Marshal Badoglio's *coup d'état* succeeded, because he

CONTEMPORARY JAPAN

utilized at an opportune moment the growing deflectionary tendency among the key members of the Fascist Party. The loss of Ethiopia and Libya and the Anglo-American invasion of Sicily, followed by intensified aerial assaults on Italian cities and ports, particularly the July 19 American air raid on Rome, eventuated the rise of a political crisis in the country. In other words, the successive war reverses suffered by Italy accelerated the emergence of a sentiment to replace the administration of Signor Mussolini by a non-Fascist Government under the direct control of the Throne. On July 19 Signor Mussolini and Chancellor Hitler met in a conference at Verona in northern Italy. What transpired at that discussion has not been made public. Even then it would not be amiss to conjecture that both leaders reached a new decision on the conduct of war in the Mediterranean sector. It may be that they decided to lure the Anglo-American forces into the interior of Italy instead of making an attempt to expell them from Sicily, and then launch a powerful counter-offensive with northern Italy as the main base. Unfortunately, on that fateful day, when Signor Mussolini returned to the capital, the American air raid on Rome had already taken place. This air attack exercised a psychological effect on the minds of the court, the military and administration and Fascist Party circles. Consequently, when Signor Mussolini initimated his decision to continue the war from northern Italy, he found very little encouragement from them. On top of this, the executive members of the Fascist Party contended that such an important decision should be referred to the Fascist Grand Council for necessary action.

The Fascist Grand Council in active function was something like a combination between a Senate and a Privy Council. It was organized by virtue of a legislation enacted on October 9, 1928, as the supreme political body charged with the task of deliberating and deciding on the guiding principles of national policies. Its last session was convened in the autumn of 1939. In June, 1940, when Italy entered the European war on Germany's side, Signor Mussolini did not convoke a session of

FACTS BEHIND ANTI-FASCIST REVOLUTION

it, the reason being that the Fascist Party heartily approved his step. But on July 19, this year, the executive members of the Fascist Party not only declined to entertain his war policy, but urged its submission to the Fascist Grand Council for deliberation. Meanwhile, the court and the military, noting the hesitancy on the part of Fascist quarters, supported the agitation for the convocation of a session of the Fascist Grand Council. Five days elapsed before an emergency session of the council was called to be held at 5 p.m. on July 24. It can be imagined that during these intervening days some sort of behind-the-screen action had permeated to undermine the influence of Signor Mussolini. The emergency session of the Fascist Grand Council was called to order eighty minutes behind schedule. When it got under way, Count Grandi and his followers stoutly opposed the proposals put forward by Signor Mussolini, and this testified that they had come prepared to turn turtle the Fascist apple-cart.

The emergency session of the Fascist Grand Council was attended by twenty-seven members, including Chairman Signor Mussolini, Count Grandi, Count de Vecchi and General de Bono. It commenced its business at 6:20 p.m. and all the proposals put up by Signor Mussolini were turned down after lengthy discussions. Then Count Grandi submitted a resolution which requested the King to take supreme command of the armed forces—land, sea and air—and adjudicate on all matters in terms of the stipulations of the Constitution. Signor Fariancci, leader of the ultra-right wing of the Fascist Party, put up a counter-proposal, while Signor Skolazza moved a compromise proposition to restrain a definite shake-up. When votes were taken by roll-call, the Grandi resolution was adopted by an overwhelming majority of nineteen to seven with one abstention. The historic session of the council was brought to a close at 3 a.m. on July 25. The passing of the Grandi resolution amounted to the placing on record of the non-confidence of the council on Signor Mussolini, who, therefore, had no other option but to resign. At the same time, on the strength of the approved

CONTEMPORARY JAPAN

resolution the dissolution of the Fascist Party became an accomplished fact. It may not be irrational to believe that the Grandi move was a prearranged affair decided in concert with the military and non-Fascist factions.

Although, with the passing of the Grandi resolution, the resignation of Signor Mussolini became inevitable, it appears that he was even then confident of his ability to stem the aggravation in the situation. The same day he visited various parts of Rome which had been bombed as Premier and Leader of the Government and held interviews with diplomatic envoys. That no successor to Signor Mussolini was named up to 7 p.m. of that day suggested that he was still hopeful of averting a crisis. It was at 10:45 p.m. that the resignation of Signor Mussolini, appointment of Marshal Badoglio as Premier and assumption of the supreme command of land, sea and air forces by King Emanuele III were simultaneously announced. On September 9 Berlin newspapers in dealing with the capitulation of Italy said that, following the Fascist Grand Council decision of July 25, Signor Mussolini repaired to Villa Savoia and requested King Emanuele to grant him powers to dismiss all elements in the Italian Government that were hampering the nation's war efforts and especially those generals and high officers of the Army who had surrendered in the Sicilian campaign. The audience lasted two hours and the King patiently listened to Signor Mussolini's account of the political and military situation. When he finished his report, the King, however, announced that Marshal Badoglio had already been appointed his successor. This final endeavour of Signor Mussolini indicated how anxious he was to retrieve the situation for the best interest of Italy.

The anti-Fascist revolution which emerged on the surface in the nature of a political *coup d'état* was reportedly due to the hardening of an attitude of opposition to Signor Mussolini on the part of influential Fascist members, other political elements and the military with Marshal Badoglio as leader. According to reports, six causes can be attributed to the fall of

FACTS BEHIND ANTI-FASCIST REVOLUTION

Signor Mussolini and the Fascist Party. They are: (1) the Fascist Party neglected to pursue a policy of conciliation toward the dissatisfied elements in its determination to establish a mono-State political organism; (2) did not succeed in adjusting its relations with the general populace and the court; (3) it followed what the opponents considered an exclusive policy in selecting its members and in giving employment in all branches of industry, thereby creating a resentment among the general masses; (4) it failed to bring about the much-desired *rapprochement* between the regular Army and the Fascist volunteer corps, that is, the "black shirt" organization, and also a binding understanding between the regular police structure and the party police fabric; (5) the party organs which were intended to harmonize the relations between the administration and the people, as a matter of fact, did not function in an ideal manner; and (6) those who were placed in charge of national economic activities were not, strictly speaking, free from personal considerations.

Of the causes enumerated, the first and second are purely political in character; whereas the third and fourth disclose the framework of the Fascist machinery and the fifth and sixth the standard of party discipline. The political character of Fascism was developed with reason on the basis of non-recognition of the aspirations of other political groups and the contrary inclinations of the official circles. The framework of the Fascist machinery aimed with reason again at subordinating the regular military and police forces to the command of the Fascist leaders operating through the "black shirts" and party police contingents. The complexion of party discipline in its lower strata was not altogether free from traces of personal interest. On account of these failures in the party organization itself, Signor Mussolini, despite his sincerity, found it difficult to evolve a mono-State politics.

In October, 1922, the Fascist Party came into power by successfully staging the so-called march on Rome. Though it remained true to the ideal of mono-State politics, the domestic

CONTEMPORARY JAPAN

circumstances; the elements included within the party plank and the actions of the Fascist workers alienated a section of the people who immediately turned inveterate anti-Fascists. Furthermore; the Fascist Party's failure to effect a compromise with the Nationalist Party, known otherwise as the royalist group, frustrated the evolution of a single-State politics. It is, therefore, no wonder that the royalists and the dissatisfied anti-Fascists jointly formed a subterranean political opposition. But the strong control of the Fascist régime gave them no opportunity to come out in the open. It was only after the Anglo-American occupation of Libya and the Italo-German evacuation from northern Africa that they found the time had come to prepare the ground for positive action. Nonetheless, they had to wait for the Sicilian setback and the air bombardment of Rome to make a decisive move in alliance with those prominent Fascists who had by then decided to overthrow Signor Mussolini. This is the political background of the Fascist tragedy of Italy.

At the Fascist Grand Council emergency session, General Federzoni, president of the Royal Academy, acted as the mouth-piece of the royalist group. He made no small exertion to win over the majority members of the council. Aside from the political aspect, it may be held that the council adopted the Grandi resolution propelled by the motive of creating a new administration better suited to cope with the national crisis. If that was so, why a real national Government comprising all political elements and including Fascists was not organized? Since the Badoglio Cabinet not only ordered the outright dissolution of the Fascist Party, but also took Signor Mussolini into custody, several of those who had voted for the Grandi resolution must have felt bitterly afterwards the way they had been duped. They most probably did not think that the passing of the resolution would become a means of carrying out a political reformation; they must have thought that in accordance with the decision of the council a strong national Government would be formed to intensify the prosecution of war. But Marshal Badoglio's assumption of premiership sealed their expecta-

FACTS BEHIND ANTI-FASCIST REVOLUTION

tion. He has been the most outstanding opponent of Signor Mussolini and Fascism for a long time, and that is why he effected the political change swayed by personal animosity, even though the fate of Italy was hanging in the balance.

The Fascist Party, as at June, this year, had a membership of some 4,800,000. Certain quarters trace the cause of the political upheaval to this limited membership which, according to them, was not truly representative of the nation. This version is correct from the viewpoint of the numerical strength of the party which was a little over ten per cent. of the total Italian population. From the political standpoint, it must be noticed that since 1926, when a membership purge was carried out, the party had made it a policy to include only those persons who, after due tests, would prove qualified to become members. This procedure was adopted to prevent the infiltration of detrimental elements. Hence, the limited membership did not reflect as a defect in the party organization. If there was any defect it was in the manner in which the Fascists probed into the activities of the non-Fascists. Along with this incongruity, there developed an estrangement between the regular Army and the Fascist volunteer corps. The "black shirts" were formed as Fascist combatants and also as bodyguards of Signor Mussolini.

In the early days of the Fascist administration, the "black shirts" were indispensable in quelling unruly elements; but their *raison d'être* disappeared, so the anti-Fascists thought, when the Fascist Party stabilized its power, and yet Signor Mussolini showed reluctance to disband them. Ultimately, realizing the political significance of the "black shirt" organization, he reconstituted it as the Fascist volunteer corps. In 1930, the expenditure to be incurred by the corps was incorporated in the national military budget and its membership was confined to those who had undergone active military service. Naturally in pay and promotion, the Fascist volunteers were given better privileges than the rank and file of the regular Army. Moreover, they enjoyed political advantages as effectives of the Fascist Party and as bodyguards of Signor Mussolini. The regular Army looked

CONTEMPORARY JAPAN

at these privileges with resentment, and as a result, it became antagonistic to the Fascist Party. Owing to the granting of similar privileges to the Fascist police organization, the regular police force, too, harboured a grievance against the Fascist administration.

The Cabinet of Marshal Badoglio was formed at 8 p.m. on July 25 and, after its investiture on July 27, a full-dress ministerial conference was held at the Quirinal. On the night of July 25 Marshal Badoglio in a proclamation affirmed that the war would go on and, at the same time, enforced martial law throughout the country. The new Italian Government informed Japan and Germany that Italy would continue to adhere to the Tripartite Alliance Pact and honour its obligations to its Axis partners. Baron Guariglia, Foreign Minister, in a message to Japanese Foreign Minister Shighémitsu stressed that Italy was resolved to maintain its existing relations with Japan, and that it would remain loyal to the Tripartite Alliance Pact. This followed an Italo-German conference in northern Italy, at which the Italian delegates reiterated the determination of the Badoglio régime to go on with the war. Then came the crisis in the Sicilian campaign, the air bombardment of Rome and the circulation of a demand for the surrender of Italy by General Dwight Eisenhower. On August 17 the Italo-German forces withdrew from Sicily. It can now be visualized that negotiations for a truce, which was concluded between Italy and the representative of General Eisenhower on September 3, must have been started before the withdrawal of Italo-German forces from Sicily or after it. The British landing on Calabria Province on September 3 was undoubtedly made with the understanding of the Italian high command. If this reading is incorrect, why was then the announcement of Italy's unconditional surrender released on September 8?

Marshal Badoglio has succeeded completely in carrying out his long-cherished anti-Fascist revolution. But at what price?—the sacrifice of national honour. He has humiliated the Italian people for no tangible benefit at all. That the Badoglio Cabinet

FACTS BEHIND ANTI-FASCIST REVOLUTION

would decide on Italy's withdrawal from war was foreseen when the Sicilian campaign came to an end. Italy's surrender does not in any way affect the war strategy of either Germany or Japan. Both nations are confident of realizing their mutual objectives. They have issued a fresh joint declaration reaffirming the solidity of the Berlin-Tokyo unanimity. To a certain extent the burden of Germany has been lifted by Italy's secession from the Axis front. It is no longer necessary for the former to render military and economic assistance to the latter. The might of Germany remains untouched. It has not been affected in the least by the Italian upheaval.

ERRATUM

Read *Dartmouth* for "Dartmoor"
in l. 7, p. 865, July issue.

SIGNIFICANCE OF ITALIAN CATASTROPHE

By SHIGHÉTOMO SAYÉGUSA

WITHIN a short time the political picture of Italy has undergone a temporary change. Not only Fascism, the political creation of Signor Mussolini, has been dismembered, but also the Badoglio Cabinet has laid down arms. Fascism grew up as a new political means to settle the nebulous domestic conditions which cropped up after the termination of the last World War. The Fascist Party was born at a time when a strong political body was needed to guide the revitalization of the national fabric. It remained in power for more than two decades; and then on July 25 last, it abruptly lost its political significance with the resignation of Signor Mussolini as Leader and Premier in pursuance of a decision reached at a meeting of the Fascist Grand Council to return the administrative authority to the King in view of the grave situation confronting the nation. On that memorable day, Marshal Pietro Badoglio under order of the Throne formed a new Cabinet and announced the dissolution of the Fascist Party, while King Emmanuele III in a proclamation assumed the supreme command of the land, sea and air forces of Italy. Almost overnight a new sense of nationalism emerged on the surface, and the entire Italian people, in obedience to the wishes of the King and Premier Marshal Badoglio, firmly expressed their resolve to do their best in tiding over the wartime crisis. But on September 8 with dramatic suddenness the formal announcement of Italy's unconditional surrender to Britain and the United States was made public. Thus the Badoglio administration caused a *prima facie* breach of the Tripartite Alliance Pact, and

SIGNIFICANCE OF ITALIAN CATASTROPHE

Japan and Germany regarded its action as an act of *fides Punica*.

Although the international observers agreed that the political change in Italy came as a surprise, they nonetheless pointed out that the background for such an upheaval had been in the making for a long time. It is popularly believed that the Anglo-American landing on Sicily and the American bombing of Rome on July 19 excited the desire of certain influential leaders to organize a new national Government directly under the Throne in replacement of the Fascist régime. On the whole, it would not be incorrect to surmise that the dissolution of the Fascist administration was precipitated by the critical military situation arising out of the extension of hostilities to Sicily, the air bombardment of Rome and the internal political difference that had remained ingrained in the country since the inception of Fascism. Of these three factors, it appears that the American air attack on Rome played the part of a psychological lever to sway the attitude of the Fascist Grand Council.

It transpires that within the Fascist Party there was a royalist group led by General Emilio de Bono, Count de Vecchi, General Luigi Federzoni and Count Dino Grandi. The first two were among the so-called "big four" under Signor Mussolini. The experts on Italian affairs think that these royalist leaders of the Fascist Party, being influenced by the repercussions of military reverses, manifested their dissatisfaction with Il Duce's policy of conducting war. The dissatisfaction reached a perpendicular height when the American warplanes raided Rome on July 19. In consequence, the Fascist Grand Council convened an urgent session on the night of July 24. A resolution moved by Count Grandi requesting the King to assume the supreme command of the land, sea and air forces of Italy was adopted after a lengthy debate, with nineteen voting in favour, seven against and one abstention. The resolution in effect not only meant the return of the supreme command of the Italian armed forces hitherto delegated to Signor Mussolini to the King, but also the divestment of Il Duce's administrative authority and the liquidation of the Fascist Party which had supported him. In reality, Signor

CONTEMPORARY JAPAN

Mussolini was pressed to tender his resignation to the King who, in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution, ordered Marshal Badoglio to organize a new Cabinet and implement measures necessary for the smooth elimination of Fascism.

Britain and the United States considered the passing away of Fascism an advantageous occasion to intensify their underground manipulations aimed at the alienation of Italy from Germany. Ostensibly as if to counteract their manipulations, Premier Marshal Badoglio declared that there would be no change in the Italo-German relations, and that the war would be continued. Following this, a joint meeting of the high officials of the Italian and German Governments was held, at which a fresh agreement of views was reached on matters of mutual interest. In the meantime, the Anglo-American nations made General Dwight Eisenhower circulate a peace proposal designed for Italy. The Badoglio Cabinet, in denouncing it, mentioned that the Anglo-American peace proposal revealed their intention of dominating the Italian people, that the Italian Government was determined to honour its obligations to its allies, and that the dissolution of the Fascist Party had been carried out only to meet the request of the times. Simultaneously, the Italo-German resistance offered in Sicily disclosed that there was no misunderstanding on the part of both nations. Statements emanating from Italian official quarters and chancellories clarified that the Italo-German collaboration would not be affected by the political change. In spite of this solemn pledge, Marshal Badoglio concluded a truce with the Anglo-American nations secretly on September 3. On that day British forces commenced landing on Calabria Province. The fact that the truce was officially made known on September 8 suggests that Marshal Badoglio resorted to such a peculiar move to facilitate Anglo-American military infiltration into Italy.

Certain circles are of the opinion that the backstage manoeuvre of the Anglo-American nations had a hand in the political change in Italy. This opinion is based upon their political

SIGNIFICANCE OF ITALIAN CATASTROPHE

machinations against Germany and its allies during the last World War, particularly the episode relating to the circulation of the Wilsonian fourteen-point peace formula. It will be recalled that both Britain and the United States, prior to the disappearance of the Fascist Party, had repeatedly stated that they were fighting against Fascism and not against the Italian people. And yet they gave currency to the Eisenhower demand in the midst of the Sicilian campaign, which virtually demanded the unconditional submission of the Italian nation to them. Berlin newspapers after the surrender of Italy reported that negotiations for a truce was started toward the close of the Sicilian campaign between the representatives of the Italian Government and the British envoys in neutral European countries. If this version is accepted, it implies that the Badoglio Government opened negotiations with the British envoys in neutral European countries on the basis of the Eisenhower demand, though it publicly denounced it. Be that as it may, it seems correct that the Badoglio Ministry had decided to withdraw from war during or after the Sicilian campaign, keeping Japan and Germany in the dark as to its real intention. However, Japan and Germany, having anticipated a surrender move on Italy's part, took necessary precautions to minimize its effect. It is not to be wondered at that the Reich forces are now occupying a big slice of Italian territory to frustrate the execution of the Anglo-American plan assented to by Marshal Badoglio who, in his broadcast announcement from Rome on September 8, declared that Italy would "resist attacks from other quarters."

British Prime Minister Winston Churchill speaking at the House of Commons on July 26 said: "If Italy persists in acting as Germany's ally, she will be subjected to furious attacks in the next two months from every direction, north, south, the sea and air, and will experience the ravages of war to the full." American President Roosevelt in his broadcast speech of July 28 hinted that the peace terms of the United States to Italy would be nothing but that country's unconditional surrender. It seems that the Anglo-American nations had taken up this

CONTEMPORARY JAPAN

positive attitude with a view to forcing Italy to alter radically its policy toward Germany within a stipulated time or as quickly as possible. It may be recalled that from the time of Italy's entry into the European war to the bombing of Rome on July 19 the London and Washington Governments had maintained a comparatively mild attitude toward the Italian people, both at home and abroad, as seen in the treatment accorded the Italians in the United States and Latin American countries. They did so, for they hoped that once Fascism came to an end, the Italian people would show an inclination to come to terms with them. And now by means of political and military pressure, they have attained their objective, though not wholly.

It is noteworthy that the Italian Government on August 10 mentioned that Italy was anxious for the return of peace; but at the same time affirmed its intention to fight the war till finish in collaboration with Germany. It may be that the very reference to peace was construed by the Anglo-American nations as Italy's willingness to conclude a separate agreement with them at an opportune moment. If they had interpreted Italy's peace sentiment in this light, it must be said that they had received a prior hint to that effect. Due to the Cabinet change in Italy, the Anglo-American nations might have presumed that its tie with Germany had become artificial, and hence they must have manipulated to demoralize the Badoglio administration. Premier Marshal Badoglio's subsequent pronouncement that Italy would discharge its responsibilities toward its Axis partners by adhering faithfully to the stipulations of the Tripartite Alliance Pact was either genuine or a camouflage to lull the suspicion of Germany.

The Anglo-American peace proposal to Italy which was given currency in the midst of the Sicilian campaign is the so-called seven-point demand made by General Eisenhower, commander-in-chief of the American expeditionary forces in Europe. He demanded the immediate cessation of hostilities by Italy against Britain and the United States; repudiation of its collaboration with Germany and the simultaneous granting of

SIGNIFICANCE OF ITALIAN CATASTROPHE

facilities to the Anglo-American forces in its territory to launch military operations against Germany; withdrawal of Italian forces from Greece, Albania, Yugoslavia and France; transfer of the Italian munition industry to Anglo-American management; enforcement of military administration in Italy by Britain and the United States; surrender of the executive members of the Fascist Party to them; and release of Anglo-American war prisoners kept in Italy. The terms offered by General Eisenhower practically called for the unconditional surrender of Italy to Britain and the United States. It is not known whether these terms were actually presented to Italy. The only verification obtainable is that these terms were made public by the Anglo-American command, and that the Badoglio Cabinet, on coming to know of its circulation in the international press, issued a statement chastizing the London and Washington Governments for their highly objectionable imperialistic proclivity. But since Italy has surrendered unconditionally, it can be assumed that Marshal Badoglio's resentment was purely a diplomatic gesture directed toward Germany and Japan. It is within the range of possibility that he took up the Eisenhower demand to initiate truce negotiations with Britain and America.

When Count Ciano resigned as Foreign Minister in February, diplomatic sharpshooters of Britain and America trained their guns on the political target of Italy. Premier Mussolini concurrently assumed the office of Foreign Minister and assigned Count Ciano as ambassador to the Vatican. Count Ciano is not only Signor Mussolini's son-in-law, but also has been one of his trusted lieutenants. He served his Cabinet as Foreign Minister for a long time and initialled the Rome-Berlin Axis accord. It was understood that his resignation was prompted by the necessity of unifying and strengthening Italy's diplomatic front. This implied that the diplomatic activity of Count Ciano was not up to the mark, or rather he endeavoured to act in a manner not satisfactory to Signor Mussolini. If that is so, it meant that there had been a disagreement between Count Ciano and Signor Mussolini—a disagreement which the Anglo-American diplo-

CONTEMPORARY JAPAN

matic front connoted as a sign of split in the Fascist Party. Further, it is reported that at the Fascist Grand Council meeting of July 24 Count Ciano voted in favour of the resolution of Count Grandi. This is another factor which was duly noted by Britain and the United States. No sooner the Badoglio administration was organized than they began to work for Italy's alienation from the Axis *bloc*. With that end in view, they released the Eisenhower demand and within a short time forced Marshal Badoglio to capitulate.

The Anglo-American nations brought forward the Eisenhower demand, probably thinking that the Badoglio Cabinet being wholly against Fascism, would endeavour to negotiate with them for a separate peace not on the basis of it, but on the foundation of a counter-proposal to be made against it. Meanwhile, British Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden stated that Britain had made no overtures to Italy, though it was aware of the demand of General Eisenhower. This statement was no doubt aimed at the Badoglio Cabinet, indirectly hinting that Britain was prepared to modify its attitude toward Italy. President Roosevelt, too, showed no particular enthusiasm for the demand made known by General Eisenhower; may be, in case of an Italian gesture, he wanted to shelve it by explaining that it was made by a military commander on the spot purely for strategic reasons. It is believed that the Eisenhower demand prepared the ground for truce negotiations, which took place in neutral European countries and, an agreement being reached, the terms of capitulation were formally signed on September 3 somewhere on Italian soil, perhaps in Sicily.

On August 7 an Italo-German conference was held in northern Italy. It was attended by Foreign Minister von Ribbentrop and Marshal Keitel, representing Germany, and Foreign Minister Guariglia and General Ambrosio, representing Italy. The Italian delegates reportedly sought the German colleagues' understanding of their country's political change, after which the conferees discussed the war situation in southern Europe from all possible angles. It may be quite safe to

METROPOLITAN GOVERNMENT OF TOKYO

conjecture that the conferees arrived at a complete agreement of views on the new political situation in Italy and drew up fresh plans for the joint prosecution of military operations in Italy. It is not known whether, when this conference was held, Italy had considered the advisability of ceasing resistance. Italy up to that time might have been confident of its ability to go on with the war. The setback in the Sicilian campaign might have undermined the confidence of the Badoglio Cabinet to continue hostilities, and as a result, peace sentiment might have gained ground in high official quarters. Consequently, Marshal Badoglio as the head of the peace faction opened truce negotiations and accepted the surrender terms put up by Britain and the United States.

On September 12 dispatches from Berlin revealed that the September 3 capitulation agreement contained thirteen provisions. They included the unconditional surrender of Italy, prevention of Italian equipment from falling into German hands, handing over of the Italian Navy and air force to the Anglo-American command, placing of the Italian mainland, insular possessions, airfields and naval stations at the disposal of Anglo-American forces and the Italian guarantee that in case of necessity the Italian Government would use its fighting effectives for the maintenance of the terms of the truce. It is, indeed, strange that neither the Badoglio Cabinet nor the British and American Governments released the terms of the truce, even though the formal announcement of Italy's surrender was made public on September 8. This attitude on the part of the contracting parties tends to show that there is something more beyond what is already known. The Italian catastrophe has not endangered the Reich defence set-up in Europe. The dramatic rescue of Signor Mussolini and the formation of a separate Fascist Republican administration demonstrate Germany's good faith toward the Italian people.

METROPOLITAN GOVERNMENT OF TOKYO

By HEIZO SOYANO

ON July 1 Tokyo City and Tokyo Prefecture were abolished and the areas covered by them were placed under a metropolitan system. As a result of the reorganization, the entire locality has been renamed Tokyo Metropolis. The establishment of a Tokyo Metropolis by absorbing Tokyo City and Tokyo Prefecture has been long under contemplation. But no definite step was taken until Japan secured its supremacy in greater East Asia in the current war. In view of the changed conditions in this part of the Orient, it was thought highly desirable to make Tokyo the nerve-centre of all activities in greater East Asia. This is the fundamental reason for the creation of Tokyo Metropolis.

The new metropolitan administration of Tokyo has a characteristic of its own in that it is at once government-controlled and self-governing. Notwithstanding that it represents an exception to the municipal government system, it is a key provincial administrative organization of the Central Government, because it is directly under the control of the latter. It is also a self-governing body, for it retains the make-up of a municipal corporation set-up resembling somewhat like the abolished Tokyo Municipality. To be more explicit, it has been inaugurated as an organ of the Central Government by taking in the beneficial features of prefectural and municipal administration.

It appears that, irrespective of the intention of making Tokyo the melting-pot of greater East Asia intercourse, four major internal causes have motivated the sponsoring of Tokyo Metropolis. The first is that inasmuch as the political, financial and

METROPOLITAN GOVERNMENT OF TOKYO

cultural elements of Tokyo exercise a significant influence on the conduct of State affairs, it is essential that its administrative set-up must be part of the machinery of the Central Government rather than that of a municipal corporation, or a prefectural organ. The second is that a municipal administration cannot efficiently look after the expanding needs of Tokyo which is not only the heart of national activity, but also accounts for ten per cent. of the total population of the country. The third is that provincial autonomy cannot work smoothly, especially when it is difficult to maintain harmony between prefectural government and municipal administration. The fourth is that, since the vast growth of Tokyo City has automatically restricted the scope of Tokyo prefectural administration, it would be advisable to institute a single administrative organ capable of preventing the rise of dual control.

These four causes are self-explanatory. They justify the replacement of prefectural and municipal administration by a metropolitan government. Moreover, the wartime emergency demands that the administrative character of the Tokyo area must be so adjusted as would prove extremely useful to local defence, strengthening of anti-air raid measures, judicious distribution of daily necessities and improvement in communications, transportation, water service and educational and cultural facilities. For the purpose of effecting such adjustments, it is absolutely necessary to have a Tokyo metropolitan government instead of a dual administration as witnessed in prefectural and municipal administration. The Tokyo metropolitan government has come into being to shoulder all the wartime responsibilities of the locality.

It may be contended that the wartime responsibilities of Tokyo could have been met without changing its administrative character. It must be observed that Japan is prosecuting an unprecedented war, which requires the fullest utilization of the total power of the nation. Hence, if the municipal set-up was permitted to remain, there was the possibility that it might not have operated as efficiently as desired by the Central Govern-

CONTEMPORARY JAPAN

ment. It was recognized that the attainment of the highest standard of efficiency could only be assured under a metropolitan system controlled by the Central Government. Consequent upon this recognition, the metropolitan government of Tokyo has been organized. It is now functioning as a State machinery to streamline the diverse enterprises of the area in conformity with the total war policy of the nation.

The area of Tokyo Metropolis comprises the localities of the erstwhile Tokyo Prefecture and Tokyo City. The thirty-five wards of the latter are retained in it, together with the towns, villages and municipalities which have hitherto been under the jurisdiction of the Tokyo prefectural administration. It is obvious that the territorial alignment has been made with the object of facilitating the smooth operation of the Tokyo metropolitan government, which can, at present, exercise unhampered control to gear up production activity, air defence and distribution of commodities. As an organ of the State, it can implement measures without loss of time to enhance the standard of efficiency to the required limit. Also it can act as a potential base to direct the concentrated movement for regional understanding in greater East Asia.

The governor of Tokyo Metropolis is an official personally appointed by the Emperor. He is invested with comprehensive powers which combine those hitherto exercised by the governor of Tokyo Prefecture and the mayor of Tokyo City. As an official of the Central Government, he is authorized to conduct both State and municipal affairs of the metropolis. He is assisted by a vice-governor who plays the rôle of deputy mayor of the former municipal administration. The metropolitan government, besides having a secretariate, has eight bureaus respectively in charge of welfare, education, economy, planning, defence, communications, water supply and harbours and ports, which are subdivided into sections. The secretariate is entrusted with the task of handling documents, statistics, accounts, appointments, retirements and promotions. The bureau of welfare has under its charge hygiene, sanitation, social work, election for the

METROPOLITAN GOVERNMENT OF TOKYO

Metropolitan Assembly, supervision of the municipalities in the metropolitan area and popular savings. While the bureau of education deals with education, religion and scientific, literary and military affairs, the bureau of economy controls all economic matters, including agriculture, industry and commerce, distribution of materials and control of commodity prices. Such questions as town planning, public works, supervision of parks and expropriation of land are attended to by the bureau of planning; whereas the all-important question of air defence, including the construction of new buildings for that purpose is looked after by the bureau of defence. The tram and bus service and other communication and transportation facilities are supervised by the bureau of communications. The water and sewerage service and the ports and harbours are respectively handled by the bureaus of water supply and harbours and ports.

In order to deliberate and legislate on vital matters pertaining to the administration of the metropolis, an organ in the form of a Metropolitan Assembly has been organized. It is not vested with such comprehensive powers as enjoyed by the now defunct Municipal Assembly of Tokyo. About the middle of September the first election to the Metropolitan Assembly was held and a keen contest was observed. The total membership of the assembly is 100, that is, nearly one-third of the combined membership of the erstwhile Tokyo Prefectural Assembly and the Tokyo Municipal Assembly, which stood at 292. The members of the Metropolitan Assembly, like the representatives of other prefectural assemblies, are not eligible to contest seats in the House of Representatives. All these bodies are local legislative organs under the control of the Central Government. It has been specified that the Tokyo Metropolitan Assembly is to convene once a year with its session being limited to less than a month, although in case of urgent necessity, an emergency session lasting less than a week may be called.

Only officials of the Central Government are allowed to become heads of the ward offices of the metropolis. There was some divergence of opinion as to whether the ward assemblies

CONTEMPORARY JAPAN

should be retained under the metropolitan system. It has, however, been decided that the upper structure of the metropolitan government should be controlled by the Central Government, but the lower structure should be permitted to remain as autonomous as possible. That is why the Government-appointed officials have been chosen as heads of the ward offices, while the ward assemblies have been left untouched to continue as self-governing bodies; though their membership has been reduced to half as compared with before. The retention of the autonomous character of the ward assemblies denotes the self-governing feature of the lower structure of the metropolitan government.

The mechanism of the Tokyo metropolitan government as shown above points out that the control of the Central Government has been instituted primarily to augment the standard of administrative efficiency and meet all the wartime requirements effectively and promptly. The establishment of the Metropolitan Assembly is, indeed, noteworthy, in that it has received the official sanction to discuss vital matters and legislate appropriate measures with a view to assisting the executive machinery of the administration. On the other hand, the autonomous character of the lower structure suggests that the executive machinery has left the disposal of all secondary matters at the hands of self-governing units, which are best suited to tackle purely local problems.

Under the metropolitan system, it is apparent that Tokyo has been given the most needed incentive to become truly the headquarters of national activity. As the capital of Japan and as the nerve-centre of greater East Asia intercourse, it has now been called upon to display its merits on a wider constructive foundation. On the lessons to be imparted, and the leads to be given, by it rest the durable realization of the regional objective of Japan. Its very adjustment as metropolis means that it has been converted into the central base of operation in the conduct of new harmony that is rapidly emerging in greater East Asia.

In parallel with the larger activity of the metropolis, the execution of the planned reconstruction project of it must be

METROPOLITAN GOVERNMENT OF TOKYO

carried out as early as possible. Due to wartime conditions, it may not be possible to execute the planned project to the minute details ; but there is every reason to believe that its essential points could be carried out without difficulty to reinforce additionally the total war structure of the nation. For example, the reconstruction of ports and harbours and communication and transportation facilities, as well as further tightening of air defence demand the prior attention of the metropolitan administration which, it is gratifying to know, has already taken charge of these matters with determined vigour.

TREND OF AXIS-"DEMOCRACY" WAR

By *TANÉTSUGU SOH-SA*

ON August 17 the Sicilian campaign was brought to a close and the Italo-German forces, after offering a sanguinary resistance for five weeks, took up new positions in the southern sector of the Italian mainland. Then on September 8 the unconditional surrender of Italy to Britain and the United States was announced, the relative agreement being signed five days earlier, that is, on the day of British landing on the toe of Calabria Province. When the Axis forces evacuated Tunisia, it was generally anticipated that the Anglo-American command would stage an immediate landing on the island of Sicily, but it did not risk such a venture for the simple reason that it wanted to secure additional strategic advantages beforehand. Hence Pantelleria and Lampedusa were occupied as stepping-stones. After completing all preparations, the Anglo-American invasion contingents under the command of General Dwight Eisenhower carried out landing operations in Sicily. No sooner they landed than the Italo-German units, despite their quantitative inferiority, put up a stubborn resistance. This caused a delay in the realization of the Anglo-American objective.

Confronted with the Italo-German stiff resistance, Britain and the United States dispatched continuous reinforcements to overwhelm the defending forces. While the Sicilian campaign was going on, an unexpected political change occurred in Italy. In pursuance of the decision of the Fascist Grand Council, Premier Mussolini was obliged to tender his resignation, and Marshal Badoglio organized a new Cabinet, simultaneously declaring the dissolution of the Fascist Party. Apparently, this abrupt political change made its influence felt on the conduct of defensive

TREND OF AXIS-"DEMOCRACY" WAR

operations in Sicily. Recognizing the impossibility of liquidating the Anglo-American invasion of Sicily, the German military authorities on the spot ordered a systematic withdrawal of Axis troops and equipment to the Italian mainland two weeks prior to the time set for total evacuation. The way the total evacuation was executed highlighted how efficiently it was planned and carried out.

Synchronizing with the winding up of the Sicilian campaign, the Quebec Conference got under way, and Prime Minister Churchill and President Roosevelt discussed for the sixth time the strategies to be employed in prosecuting hostilities in Europe and in the Pacific. Because the Quebec Conference was attended by the high-ranking military leaders of both countries, it is obvious that a fresh plan has been mapped out to intensify offensive operations against Japan and Germany. The appointment of Admiral Lord Louis Mountbatten as supreme commander of the Anglo-American forces in southeastern Asia in fulfilment of the decision of the conference suggests that an offensive against Japan would be launched most probably on the Burma front in the autumn. The *communiqué* released after the termination of the Quebec Conference and statements made by Prime Minister Churchill and President Roosevelt in a press interview signified the Anglo-American intention of opening widespread attacks on Japan in the southern Pacific and Burma, as well as carrying out of air raids on the mainland of Japan. Besides, it was hinted that fresh operations would be launched in Europe directed against Germany to relieve the Reich pressure on the Soviet front. Now that Italy is in turmoil owing to the calamitous repercussion of capitulation, it can be envisioned that the Anglo-American command would make an attempt to obtain a foothold on the Adriatic coast of the Balkan region.

It is apparent from Anglo-American operations in the southern Pacific and guerilla air raids on Japanese-held positions in the continent of China and in the southern countries that the London and Washington commands are getting ready for initiating offensive engagements. The opinions which are being

CONTEMPORARY JAPAN

expressed by official quarters in this country emphatically affirm Japan's preparedness to liquidate such offensive engagements. In fact, Japan is quite confident of its ability to maintain its defence in the strategic areas needed for the consummation of its objective. While the position in East Asia remains unchanged, new developments have occurred in the state of hostilities in Europe. On the eastern front, the Red Army has reoccupied a number of key positions; whereas hostilities of a peculiar nature are now on in Italy. Exclusive of the Reich-Soviet gigantomachy, it appears that the centre of gravity of the European war has shifted to southern Europe.

With the retirement of Axis forces from Sicily, the control of the greater part of the Mediterranean fell into the hands of Britain and the United States, and the Suez Canal became a safer transportation route for them. On top of this, the unconditional surrender of Italy and the departure of the major portion of the Italian Navy to Anglo-American bases of operation have stabilized the naval supremacy of Britain and the United States in the Mediterranean and in the Atlantic. Concurrently, the Anglo-American supply line to western Asia and Egypt has become much shorter than that *via* Capetown. It is estimated that the recent establishment of absolute command over the Suez Canal route by Britain and America has enabled them to economize on shipping to the volume of one and a half million tons of bottoms every month. This is certainly a notable gain on the Anglo-American side. They are now not only able to economize on shipping, but also can transfer part of their troops from Europe to East Asia with comparative ease and safety. Insofar as Europe is concerned, the Anglo-American control over the Mediterranean means that they will be in a better position to plan their offensive operations against Germany with a view to setting up a second front. The incessant large-scale air raids on Germany and western Europe indicate the Anglo-American scheme of harassing the Reich *wehrmacht* to as widespread an extent as possible. They are well aware that it would be injudicious to make a direct thrust against the

TREND OF AXIS-"DEMOCRACY" WAR

"European fortress" of Germany.

On account of the new situation in the Mediterranean, it is no longer necessary for Britain and the United States to maintain a highly superior combined naval squadron for patrol duty in that area. A substantial part of their naval craft can be utilized to cover offensive operations elsewhere. It is because they are enjoying naval supremacy that they have been able to cause the dismemberment of Italy. But if they try to make a landing anywhere along the French coast they will find it extremely difficult to withstand the German defence pressure. An attempt to land on Crete or on the mainland of Greece would be equally hazardous. The fresh arrival of German troops in the Balkans, the Reich advance into Albania following Italy's capitulation and the disarming of Italian forces in Greece and other areas in southern Europe disclose that Germany's Balkan defence has been pushed to perfection with utmost speed. As the Anglo-American military engagements in the Italian mainland are still continuing, the London-Washington command, before swinging to action either in the Balkans or in any other part of Europe, must try to strengthen their positions in the occupied area of Italy.

It is understood that, for the purpose of opening fresh offensives against Japan, it has been decided to dispatch a number of British capitalships to the East Asiatic front. The very appointment of Admiral Lord Mountbatten as supreme commander implies that attacks from the sea would be intensified. Since the ships of the British Fleet stationed in home waters will have to be maintained to meet the contingencies of German operations, it is self-explanatory that a sizable portion of the capitalship strength of the Mediterranean Fleet can only be shifted to the East Asiatic front. Prior to the outbreak of the European war, Britain had seventeen capitalships. In the course of the European war and the Pacific conflict, it has so far lost five battleships, namely, the *Royal Oak*, *Hood*, *Prince of Wales*, *Repulse* and *Barham*, but it has already put in commission three new capitalships—the *Duke of York*, *Anson* and

CONTEMPORARY JAPAN

Hoe—each of 35,000 tons. Consequently, Britain still possesses fifteen capitalships, of which it can easily spare four for duty in East Asiatic waters. It is also likely that Britain and America may place on active duty the warships of Italy at their disposal. Whether part of these warships would be sent to the East Asiatic front or the entire complement would be used on the European front depends on the actual trends of war in both areas. The general belief is that Britain, as immediate reinforcement, is sending four of its capitalships to this part of the world to be merged into the British Indian Fleet, whose capitalship strength is estimated at two to four. Under such a reinforcement, it would be justifiable to expect breezy naval engagements in the near future.

The execution of the Anglo-American plan for the invasion of Europe is related to the question of reaching a harmonious understanding with the Soviet Union, which country is still bearing the major brunt of the German onslaughts. Should the latter decide to differ from the plan of the former, the London and Washington commands will find it necessary to modify their strategies so as to make them satisfactory to the projects of the Moscow command. The indifference manifested by Soviet Russia concerning the Quebec Conference has certainly swayed Prime Minister Churchill and President Roosevelt to offer better terms to Premier Stalin. For example, it has been reported that a preliminary conference among the Foreign Ministers of the three Government would be held to prepare the agenda for a meeting between the three Chief Executives. Prime Minister Churchill in his recent broadcast speech hoped that a meeting with Premier Stalin could be arranged shortly. This tendency on the part of London and Washington can be interpreted as a sign of their desire to make some concessions to Moscow. On the other hand, as long as Britain and the United States fail to give perceptible relief to the Red Army by drawing away fifty to sixty divisions of Reich forces from the eastern front to other war sectors, the Kremlin on principle would withhold its assent to any scheme purely designed to

TREND OF AXIS-"DEMOCRACY" WAR

accrue benefit to London and Washington.

There is a divergence in the war aims of the Anglo-American nations and those of the Soviet Union. Both the Whitehall and the White House are unwilling to reach a prior agreement on the territorial expectations of the Kremlin. The Soviet Union's approximation of the Polish and Balkan questions is different from that of the United States and Britain. The lack of community of interest in the joint prosecution of hostilities has prompted Soviet Russia to be apprehensive of Anglo-American designs on Europe. The material aids that it is receiving from them are being dispatched with the ulterior object of keeping it engaged in a war of attrition with Germany. The intensity of the current summer offensive of the Red Army gives the impression that Premier Stalin is trying hard to regain as many key areas as possible to insure the security of the Soviet Union on the one hand and replenish the defence requirements internally on the other. It will not be irrational to opine that the fundamental motive of the Anglo-American nations is to organize a new Europe best suited to their interest by taking advantage of the furious hostilities on the eastern front. The Soviet Union cannot be satisfied unless a large-scale European offensive is launched by its "democratic" partners. In fact, it wants Britain and America to open a direct attack on the "European fortress" of Germany.

It is interesting to note that the Anglo-American nations are now endeavouring to give equal weight on the conduct of military operations in Europe and in the Pacific. They have come to appreciate that just as Germany has established its secure position within the mainland of Europe, so Japan has organized greater East Asia as a solid defence rampart. As it is not possible to attack the mainland of Japan without acquiring command over the entire Pacific basin, the Anglo-American strategists, besides carrying on the so-called island-to-island operation, are now considering to attack Burma in order to reopen the Burma road for bolstering the resistance capacity of Chungking. Meanwhile, the United States is reinforcing its air arm in unoccupied

CONTEMPORARY JAPAN

China with a view to raiding the mainland of Japan and Japanese positions in the southern countries and Nanking China. The intensive operations that are raging in the Solomons outspokenly elucidate the Japanese determination to decimate the fighting power of the United States by giving full play to wear and tear tactics. The Japanese air contingents in China, too, are intrepidly destroying warplanes and airfield installations of America located in the hinterland of the continent, thereby upsetting its plan of carrying out effective air raids on Japan and Japanese positions in greater East Asia.

The potency of Japan's wear and tear tactics was demonstrated during the Guadalcanar campaign of last year. By mobilizing numerically superior forces and equipment, America opened offensives in Guadalcanar. The Japanese forces fought grimly and, after inflicting severe losses on the attacking parties both in men and material, withdrew to prepared positions in New Georgia and other islands in the central Solomons, as well as to northern New Guinea. America had to bear a surprisingly heavy sacrifice to occupy Guadalcanar, though its occupation registered little or no effect on the actual defence line of Japan in the southern Pacific. Again when American forces landed on Attu Island in the northern Pacific, it paid dearly before it could reoccupy it. The reoccupation of Attu by the United States removed any necessity of maintaining a garrison on Kiska Island, and so the Japanese units stationed there subsequently withdrew without being detected by the American blockade squadron. And when the American contingents landed there, they were utterly mystified to find that the entire Japanese garrison had already evacuated. The reoccupation of Attu and Kiska by the United States cannot constitute an invasion menace to Japan. The Japanese units landed on these two islands at a time when it was necessary to do so for gearing up the northern defence of the country. Now that the northern defence has been completed to the extent desired; an American invasion from the Aleutians is no longer a practical proposition. The only thing the United States can attempt from that region is air raids on

TREND OF AXIS-"DEMOCRACY" WAR

Japan; but this country is thoroughly prepared against such contingencies.

The Europe first formula adopted at the Casablanca Conference was replaced by a two-front principle when President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill toward the fag end of the Tunisia campaign met in a conference in Washington. In accordance with the two-front principle, it was decided to intensify operations both on the Pacific and European fronts at one and the same time. Hence the American landing on Rendova and New Georgia on June 30. In six weeks from June 30 to August 15, both inclusive, the American side suffered 20,000 in killed, while twenty-four warships and thirty-four transports were either sunk or damaged and 853 aircraft destroyed. This heavy toll factually points out how effective is the wear and tear tactics of Japan.

Judging from the trend of the Axis-"Democracy" war both on the Pacific and European fronts, it can be said that both sides are getting ready to launch eventful operations. Should Britain and America try to penetrate the Pacific defence line of Japan, they will have to prepare themselves for bearing the consequence of such a venture. Were they to try the reopening of the Burma road by taking an offensive stand this autumn, they will find that Japan has not overlooked a move of this nature on their part. In Europe, in spite of the new situation in Italy, especially in its southern area, and the summer offensive of the Soviet Union, the position of Germany has undergone no marked change. Its war machine for land fighting remains as powerful as it was during the Dunkirk *débâcle* experienced by Britain. The initiative to unleash high-power assaults is still in the hands of Japan and Germany. The Anglo-American command has yet to prove that it can strike powerfully at the "European fortress" of Germany and the greater East Asia defence rampart of Japan.

MONISTICISM OF AMERICA

By TAKIZO MATSUMOTO

THE Americans are by nature susceptible to material comfort and advancement. Their monistic way of living has made them faithful worshippers of Mammon. They are apt to judge the utility value of most things in terms of dollar. Inasmuch as they desire to get on in the world by acquiring material prosperity, they invariably lay stress on the observance of the efficiency first principle in the conduct of each and every kind of enterprise. In war production, in the organization of industries and in the formation of political and cultural bodies, they apply this principle with nicety and precision. Their devotion to dollar can be described as a peculiar type of "economic neomanism." They take pride in saying that every department of activity in their country reflects the operation of the highest standard of efficiency.

It is a fact that individual initiative and originality are fondly cherished in the United States. For instance, the educational and social institutions in the country have been framed with the set purpose of giving full play to individual initiative and originality. This is the main reason why the American people have been able to create and invent many new scientific things and objects. They claim that their country accounts for fifteen out of the thirty-four major inventions in the world in modern times, and point out that of the rest, Germany accounts for six, France five, Britain three and other nations five. The blessing of individual initiative and originality is at the back of America's creative faculty and the ability to display the highest standard of efficiency. It is not rare in the United States for a talented professor in his thirties to become the president of an important university ; nor

MONISTICISM OF AMERICA

is it surprising for a young industrial genius to become the head of a big industrial concern.

The constant competition among the American people to improve their lot by exhibiting their individual merits and to create new things for the appreciation of the world at large has assured the progressive uplift of their monistic civilization. At the same time, their strong notion of efficiency has made them a people of action. They accomplish a work not merely to satisfy themselves, but to make it a show-object for other peoples of the world. The sky-lines they have built are, among other things, directed toward attracting the attention of the outside world to their way of material living. The skyscrapers adorning the Manhattan of New York are no doubt impressive; but to a man inclined to live a normal life they exemplify as if the Americans were deliberately making a fetish of materialism. The geometrical uniformity of these massive buildings strikes him as a cruelty inflicted on the tender artistic emotions inherent in mankind.

The monistic mentality of the American people consciously and sub-consciously impells them to promote such objects as are soothing to the enjoyment of material life. They gratify their monistic instinct by having the largest, longest and fastest things in the world; they esteem the power of dollar with an unparalleled avidity; and they show an amazing attitude of indifference toward those nations whom they consider "sure squeeze." In comparison with the Americans, the Japanese are more idealistic and less materialistic. The needful materialism that exists in Japan is fundamentally poetic in nature; whereas the plastic materialism of the United States is wholly prosaic and domineering in character. The Japanese way of living in houses of wood and paper has a simple poetic sentiment which is not discernible in the American way of living in skyscrapers sprayed with an artificial prosaic atmosphere. The Americans value life as a thing personal, while the Japanese value life as an object impersonal. The Americans struggle to live for themselves and the Japanese to live and let live.

CONTEMPORARY JAPAN

Truly speaking, monisticism as popularly understood does not exist in Japan. The family system of this country has common security and mutual affection and reliance as its essential elements. It discountenances all propensities tending toward personal gain at the expense of family and society. The ideal of selfless service to the State spontaneously invigorates the Japanese people to live for the good of the nation and not for individual benefit. In other words, poeticism and patriotism are the two cardinal features of the Japanese way of life. That the Japanese are poetic is evident from their taste in *haiku* (seventeen-syllable verse) composition and painting black-ink pictures. Their sense of living for the cause of the nation denotes their standard of patriotism. In the family system of America, personal competition and personal ambition appear to be unduly prominent. In that country, service is not always offered to the State unreservedly and unconditionally.

To an American, the end is more important than the means ; and so he resorts to positive and definite measures to obtain the desired result. This positive and definitive trait has made the Americans a people of action, steadfastly adhering to the efficiency first principle. In reaching a decision concerning a third party, they do not approve the policy of meeting the just grounds of that party ; their decision virtually manifests what they are unilaterally enunciating for it. Had the United States paid just consideration to the viewpoints of Japan relative to the settlement of the China affair, the current Pacific war would not have broken out. In external affairs, America's sense of justice and compromise takes the shape of an unnecessary domineering complex. Its realism and conception of freedom of living reject to see the good in the realism and conception of freedom of living of those nations which try to ventilate their legitimate grievances against it. The United States has wilfully embroiled itself in the Axis-"Democracy" conflict in order to quench its ambitious thirst.

Public opinion is the yardstick of American psychology. The leaders of the United States, on agreeing to do something

MONISTICISM OF AMERICA

spectacular or eventful, first of all, take care to rouse public opinion in favour of their planned project. All the measures in respect of Far Eastern situation adopted by President Roosevelt, following the start of the China affair, were directed toward fomenting a hostile sentiment in America against Japan as a means to prepare the ground for an American-Japanese armed conflict, which ultimately occurred on December 8, 1941, and is now continuing with undiminished fury in the southern Pacific. In the past, the United States through the medium of public opinion utilized a number of excitable incidents to justify its recourse to arms. For example, the American-Spanish War of 1898 took place after a mysterious explosion in the American warship *Maine* anchored at Havana. The United States participated in the last World War resenting the sinking of the *Lusitania* by a German U-boat in 1917.

The possession of vast natural resources has spurred the cultivation of monisticism in America. The American people think that, because they have evolved an incomparable material civilization, they can impose their will on the conduct of life in other countries; at least in the regulation of their economic affairs. This self-centred material outlook of the United States cannot be, under any circumstances, condoned by reputation-conscious sovereign nations. America occupies one-eighteenth of the entire land surface of the world; its annual iron and coal production accounts for one-third of the total world turnover; and its oil, wheat, cotton and automobile output respectively reaches one-half, one-fifth, one-half and one-tenth of the net world production. Then, it has high mechanical power and admirable technical and scientific knowledge. With all these advantages, the United States, instead of attempting to become an ideal factor of human concord, is pursuing a policy of capitalist-imperialistic domination to decorate its "House of Mammon" with the economic spoils gathered from outside countries.

The class and racial struggle that prevails in America can be substantially traced to its undue hankering after material impunity. Not only the different white racial stocks are at

CONTEMPORARY JAPAN

variance with one another in the pursuit of their material life, but also there exists an actue animosity between the coloured people and the white population. The latter is determined to gain its ends by restraining the aspirations of the former, with the result that the American negroes, who have become as materialistic as the American whites, are trying their utmost to break the bond of discrimination. On top of this, the class struggle has brought the country to the verge of an irreconcilable labour-capital confrontation. The working people, objecting to the far superior standard of material life of their capitalist chiefs, demand that they should be given more economic and financial privileges, so that they can lead a better existence, enjoying more amenities. The puritan spirit, which propelled the founding of America, has become lost in the quagmire of monistic sophistry and plutocratic craving.

The pronounced mundane trait in the American character has given birth to a kind of pragmatism which prefers practical emotions to fine sentiments and suppressed feelings. The emotional life of the American people is matter-of-fact. They do not extract forms and substances from within; they determine them from without by applying their scientific mind and efficiency. In the domain of fine arts, too, the Americans are prone to approach beauty as though they were longing to make it the vehicle of their existence. They do not perceive beauty in disenchantment; they see it in enchantment. The Americans favour realism more than spiritualism. To them, the worldly existence is of greater importance than the nourishment of soul. Hence, they appreciate realistic beauty more than spiritualistic charm or grace. The Japanese are just the opposite of the Americans. They exalt spiritualistic beauty more than their esteem for realistic æstheticism. The emotional life of the Japanese people has a peculiar softness and modesty which direct them to dive inward to appreciate and create things outward.

America is the youngest country. It is essentially the product of modern civilization. Its growth has been more or less natural. Receiving the concentrated assistance of the best of

MONISTICISM OF AMERICA

Western culture, it shortly evaginated a culture of its own, and then started exercising its creative faculty and initiative to the maximum limit. On the other hand, the development of Japan has passed through many historical stages since its founding in the neolithic period. It experienced a series of trials and turmoils before it managed to consolidate its single-dimensional national fabric. In modern times, while the United States has been engrossed in giving vent to its expansionist desire, Japan has been busily engaged in enchancing its national virility, being faced with external menace. It was on the occasion of the Manchurian incident that Japan found it indispensable to come out in the open to protect its way of living. This jarred on the feelings of the United States, which nation there and then decided "to teach poor Japan a lesson" at an opportune moment. The opportunity came with the commencement of the China affair, and the American pressure on Japan began to increase until it became too intolerable to be borne. All this while the United States thought that by driving Japan to war it would have a walkover in East Asia. Relying on its material potency, it miscalculated the extent of the intrinsic power of this country. When Japan swiftly established its supremacy in greater East Asia after the outbreak of the present Pacific war, it realized how grossly it had misjudged the potentiality of its "Oriental neighbour."

The excess of materialism has blurred the vision of the United States. The Americans claim the whole world as their trade territory, and yet they deny other nations the right to exercise such a commercial claim on the United States. They have forgotten that during the "covered wagon" days America was a "free" country. They now only remember that America is a "closed" country. It is, indeed, strange that the United States, which dispatched the Perry mission to open the door of Japan, decided to close its door against Japan by way of hindering the latter's effort to settle the China affair. Not satisfied with its unprecedented material prosperity, America, ignoring the historical evidence of Sino-Japanese affinity, resolved to

CONTEMPORARY JAPAN

make East Asia its economic linchpin. This resolution disclosed the aggressive character of the monisticism of the United States. The sphere of East Asia does not constitute a danger to the material flourish of America. That country, under proper economic accord, can acquire immense benefit from this sphere. However, the United States, disapproving any system of mutual reciprocity other than its own, parted company with Japan. It really believed that war would be a "lesson" to Japan; but war has now become a "lesson" to America.

It would be incorrect to underrate the material power of the United States. It has implemented mammoth war production programmes and is intensifying military operations in the southern Pacific. Depending on time element and production factor, it is steadily replenishing its war machinery. It has already changed its opinion about Japan. Official and non-official statements that are being made in the country show that America has become fully Japan-conscious. Joseph Grew, former American Ambassador to Tokyo, is periodically exhorting his countrymen to take cognition of the formidable might of Japan. In fact, all quarters are now saying "beware of Japan," instead of "poor Japan." The Pacific war has disrupted the flow of America's material way of life, and the dough-boys are rushing to war sectors in the East and the West to fight for the preservation and enhancement of their monistic living. By wielding the power of dollar and material and scientific skill, the United States hopes to browbeat Japan. This country, having won the first round of war, is getting ready to contest the second round. America will find Japan prepared to meet its new move.

INDUSTRIAL GROWTH OF KOREA

By YEISUKÉ ZÉNSHO

THE industrial resources of Korea are playing a commendable rôle in strengthening the war production structure of Japan. The stress of the Pacific war has called for the exploitation of the key materials obtainable in the peninsula in a more systematic manner than before. The wartime life of Korea has been adjusted to fulfil the requirements of emergency conditions. After the outbreak of the China affair, Korea witnessed a boom in the mining of gold. Today, however, its activities are more prominent in industrial fields. It is doing its best to register broad expansion in the production of iron, coal, steel and light metals.

Korea is endowed with rich iron ore resources. Vast beds of hematite are found at Righen in Kankyo Nando and in the areas operated by the Kotobuki Concern and mines in Heian Nando. On the other hand, localities for hematite-limonite mixed ores are the Kaisen mine in Heian Nando and Sainei, Ghinryu, Kasei and Kenjiho in Kohkaido; whereas those for magnetic iron ores are the Mosan mine in Kankyo Hokudo and the Joyo and Sanwa mines in Koghendo. The principal one among these iron mines is the Mosan mine, which is under the management of the Mitsubishi interests. The ores available at this mine are not of rich quality inasmuch as the iron contents average at thirty-eight per cent. But as their deposits are estimated to be extensive, they compare favourably with the beds of the Anshan mine in southern Manchuria. The ores, moreover, comprise solely magnetic iron, while the size of ore grains is generally larger than that of the Anshan ores. These two features render the ore-dressing easier, and for this reason the Mosan mine is considered more

CONTEMPORARY JAPAN

profitable than the Anshan mine.

At present, the ores at the Mosan mine are dressed by the magnetic method, and the powdered ores with the magnetic iron contents of sixty to seventy per cent. are shipped to different iron works. Also the exploitation of magnetic ore beds has been commenced recently at the Joyo and Sansho mines in Koghendo and large-scale production is expected shortly with the completion of the additional mining facilities. In Kankyo Nando, preparations are under way for the development of ore beds at the Tansen mine. Meanwhile, different iron and steel production methods have been adopted respectively at the works of the Nippon High Cycle Heavy Industry Company at Joshin and those of the Nippon Iron Manufacturing Company and the Mitsubishi Mining Company at Seishin. Particularly notable is the fact that the utilization of small-size blast furnaces has been accelerating the growth of the iron industry.

Both brown coal and anthracite are available in Korea. The former is found in abundance in the so-called Kankyo Hokudo coal-fields, which consist of the coal-beds of Kisshu, Meisen, Kyojo, Kainei, Keighen and Keiko. Other coal-fields are located at Anshu in Heian Nando, Hosan in Kohkaido and Keishu in Keisho Nando. Besides being used for general industrial and household purposes, brown coal is utilized for the manufacture of artificial petroleum. The Nippon Nitrogenous Fertilizer Company has its low temperature distilleries at Yeian, Meisen county of Kankyo Hokudo, where heavy oil, paraffine, methanol and bakelite are produced from brown coal. Furthermore, the Chosen Artificial Oil Company is operating a plant at the Agochi coal-field in Kankyo Hokudo, where the hydrogen process has been adopted for the liquefaction of coal, and its products are widely distributed on the market.

Anthracite coal deposits are found in a wider area than brown coal, the principal anthracite mines now in operation being located at Heijo, Sansho, Bunsen, Koghen, Neietsu, Wajun, Heinan and Bunkei. Anthracite is used more extensively than brown coal for various industrial, as well as household purposes.

INDUSTRIAL GROWTH OF KOREA

The Neietsu coal-beds were developed by the Chosen Electric Power Company when it established its thermal power plant at Neietsu. On the other hand, the Sansho Development Company is operating on a big scale the Sansho anthracite beds to supply fuel for the power generation in Japan proper and raw materials for the manufacture of nitro-lime; cement and other industrial products in Korea. Anthracite is used widely as fuel at those manufacturing plants with boilers which are equipped with special devices to burn powdered coal and for the thermal power generation, the production of various kinds of briquette substitutes for cokes and diverse industrial chemicals. It may be especially added that the liquefaction of anthracite coal is now under study.

In Korea, graphite is found both in flakes and in lumps. Graphite flakes are available chiefly in Heian Hokudo and Kankyo Hokudo; while graphite lumps abound in Keisho Hokudo and Kankyo Nando. Graphite in flakes are used for the manufacture of electrodes, melting pots and carbon material; whereas lamp graphite is used in the electro-chemical industry. The chief tungsten ore producing districts in Korea are Neietsu county of Koghendo, Shojo county of Heian Hokudo, Yohtoku county and Neien county of Heian Nando, Choshin county of Kankyo Nando, Chushu county and Teisen county of Chusei Hokudo, Seiyo county of Chusei Nando and Kokusan county of Kohkaido. Magnesite is found profusely in Kisshu county of Kankyo Hokudo and Tansen county of Kankyo Nando; while vast deposits of alum stone, one of the raw materials for aluminum, have been discovered at Tokusen, Kasha Island, Mount Gyokumai in Zenra Nando and at various points in Keisho Nando. In addition, Korea is endowed with large deposits of alum shale and diverse other raw materials for light metals.

Korea has now embarked upon a scheme to construct a light metal industrial structure of its own. Apart from the plants of the Nippon Nitrogenous Fertilizer Company and the Nippon Magnesium Metal Company, there are several aluminum

CONTEMPORARY JAPAN

and magnesium plants operated by the Chosen Physico-Chemical Metal Company and the Toyo Metal Company. Also an aluminum plant of the Toyo Light Metal Company and a magnesium plant of the Chosen Heavy Chemical Company are under construction. Furthermore, several other companies are planning either to establish new plants or extend their existing aluminum and magnesium producing facilities. Besides the metallic resources referred to above, deposits of liquid lead, fluor-spar, mica, phosphoret, nickel, cobalt and manganese are being rapidly exploited to meet the war time demands. For the purpose of augmenting the exploitation of metallic resources, many gold mines have been ordered to suspend their operation and their equipment are being used to extract key metallic ores.

The wartime demands have prompted the growth of heavy industries in Korea; which are expanding with amazing speed, thanks to the phenomenal development in the hydro-electric power industry. The Suiho dam on the Yalu River has been nearly completed, and the generating plant lately installed there commenced the distribution of power some time ago. Meanwhile, the construction of hydro-electric power generation plants is under way at Kokai, Kyosenko, Funei, Kanko and at different points in southern Korea, as well as at Seitohsui in the Tomon region. A steam power generation plant is being got ready at Neietsu. When these generation plants begin to operate at full capacity the manufacturing industries of Korea would witness an unprecedented activity. Already Keijo, Jinsen, Heijo, Chinnampo, Shinghishu on the Yalu River, Ghenzan, Eiko, Konan, Kankyo, Joshin and Seishin have been transformed into vast industrial zones. The remarkable development and expansion of the manufacturing and mining industries in these areas are substantially due to the stride of the hydro-electric power industry, which supplies abundant electric power at a very cheap rate to the heavy industrial concerns.

Of the various industries in Korea, the textile enterprise experienced some setbacks in recent years, but the metal refining, metal work and machine and tool industries have attained a

INDUSTRIAL GROWTH OF KOREA

striking expansion. Pottery, glass, cement and brick industries have also risen, reflecting marked increases in demand for their products. The liquefaction of coal, too, has seen a happy growth. In the soap industry, the most important factories are the Chosen Nitrogenous Fertilizer Company, the Chosen Oil and Fat Company and the Kyodo Oil and Fat Company, all of which are producing soaps from partly manufactured materials turned out at their own plants. The oil and fat industry is in a prosperous condition, because it is utilizing linseed, sesame, cotton seed, rice bran, castor seed and Manchurian soya-bean; whereas the fish oil industry has been somewhat depressed owing to poor catches of sardines, which are the essential raw material for the manufacture of hardened oil.

The rubber goods manufacturing industry in Korea has a promising future. Already a number of plants have been removed there from Japan proper. Above Shinghishu on the Yalu River, many artificial rubber, nitro-lime and carbide plants have been established of late. In the field of paper and pulp industry, the Oji Paper Manufacturing Company's plant at Shinghishu is turning out wrapping paper by using lumber produced in the upper reaches of the Yalu as material, while the Hokusen Paper Mill and Chemical Company has commenced the manufacture of rayon pulp at its mill erected at Kisshu, Kankyo Hokudo. The ammonium sulphate industry is represented chiefly by the Nippon Nitrogenous Fertilizer Company, which operates two plants, one at Konan and the other at Hongu in Kankyo Nando. Besides them, the Kenjiho plant of the Nippon Iron Manufacturing Company manufactures fertilizer as by-product. The leather industry is in a favoured position, being assured of ample supply of high-grade cow hides and labour. The leading leather enterprise is the Chosen Hide and Leather Company which has its factories at Yeitoho and other places. The breweries and distilleries have made a notable development in Korea, though they are now operating on a restricted scale on account of the limited supply of labour and raw materials due to wartime exigency and mobilization of materials for war industries.

CONTEMPORARY JAPAN

The same reason has slowed down the operation of rice and flour mills and starch making and sugar refining plants.

Notwithstanding the poor rice crop of last year, the food supply situation in Korea has been kept well under control and there is no sign of anxiety. Favoured by the economic boom prevalent in the recent several years, the living standard of the people of Korea has been appreciably elevated. And this in turn has caused a considerable expansion in the consumption of rice and other foodstuffs. However, these developments are being met with effectively by the employment of such measures as the regulations for consumption, improvement and expansion of farm land and the construction of more irrigation facilities in rural areas. A shortage in the supply of farm labour is noticeable in certain districts owing to the migration of workers to Japan proper, and also to industrial and mining centres within the peninsula. For the purpose of maintaining the planned production level by a judicious distribution of available labour, a number of new measures are about to be put into operation, including the adjustment in the supply of labour in general, enhancement of factory workers' efficiency, application of the system of the joint factory operation and intensified utilization of female workers. The agrarian population of Korea largely comprises tenant-farmers, and *per capita* area of land under tillage averages below two acres. In order to remedy this undesirable condition, a series of effective arrangements are under consideration. They are, among others, the redistribution of population, reallocation of farm land, reorganization of farming communities, creation of more owner-farmers, elimination of absentee land-owners, mechanization of farming, use of improved farm implements, expansion in stock-breeding, rationalization of farming methods, encouragement of remunerative sidelines for cash income and promotion of more hygienic facilities.

After the outbreak of the China affair, the position of Korea assumed a new importance in connection with national defence and economy. Japan desired that the people of the peninsula should have the opportunity to take part in the defence of

INDUSTRIAL GROWTH OF KOREA

the Japanese Empire and in the consolidation of national economy. The industrial growth of Korea after the start of the China affair and more recently with the commencement of the Pacific war speaks well of the part it has played in becoming a highly potential economic zone. When the European war ensued in September 1939, Japan began to build a highly organized national defence structure with the object of coping with future difficulties. A similar activity, though on a different footing, was sponsored in Korea. As a result, the peninsula promptly established a new emergency structure and launched a total power mobilization movement with perfect unity and co-operation among the Government-General and the people. This campaign has achieved remarkable success, especially since the outbreak of the current war in greater East Asia and the official announcement on the establishment of the system of military conscription in the peninsula.

Following the reform carried out in the organization of the Government-General in accordance with the project for the simplification of the administration of the Japanese Empire, the Korean National Association was thoroughly reconstructed into a genuine civilian body, which is now actively participating in the patriotic movement with renewed vigour. The basic structure of the total power mobilization campaign comprises (a) the total power sections of the Government-General and prefectural administrations which direct the movement and maintain liaison among various bureaus and sections and (b) the Total Power Liaison Committee, which acts as an organ to vitalize constantly closer liaison among various official and civilian institutions concerned. The committee also deliberates on and formulates the required policies, and its decisions are immediately put into force. The operational structure of the movement consists of (a) the Korean National Association, (b) its local chapters and (c) patriotic units, which correspond to the neighbourhood association system of Japan proper.

The system of military conscription which for long years have been cherished by the people of the peninsula is scheduled

CONTEMPORARY JAPAN

to be enforced from 1944. In the interim, the naval special volunteer service system has been put into effect, in addition to the army special volunteer service system which has been in force in Korea since 1938. The application of the army volunteer system was enthusiastically welcomed by the Korean people, and the youths began to enlist themselves displaying remarkable zeal. The number of volunteers began to increase year after year, with the result that the Japanese Government recently decided to enforce military conscription from 1944. For the present, the Volunteers Training Institutes located at Keijo and Heijo are the supreme attractions to ambitious young men of Korea. The enthusiasm of the peninsula is conspicuously demonstrated by the fact that the eldest sons of many families, employees of commercial and industrial companies, government officials, school teachers and other such of the educated class predominate among the volunteers.

As a preliminary to the adoption of the conscription system from next year, the Government-General of Korea has instituted a young men's training system, under which special training is being given to youths between seventeen and twenty-one years of age who had no chance to receive primary education. This system aims at giving the preparatory training required for young men to be enlisted under the envisioned conscription system. Along with the conscription move, it has also been decided to enforce compulsory education in Korea from 1946. With the spread of compulsory education, the forward march of Korea is expected to reach a new height. According to the latest available statistics, the people of Korea number more than 27,000,000 of whom over 23,000,000 are in the peninsula, about 1,700,000 in Japan proper, 1,500,000 in Manchoukuo and some 200,000 in China and the southern region. Through these two nation-building projects, Japan has shown how interested it is in looking after the welfare of the people of Korea.

While on one side the forthcoming application of military conscription and compulsory education has energized the progressive uplift of the Korean people, on the other the adoption

INDUSTRIAL GROWTH OF KOREA

of numerous economic and industrial undertakings has insured the rapid industrial climb of the peninsula. The mining of coal, iron ores and light metals in increased volumes necessitated by the need of wartime demands is greatly facilitating the growth of heavy and light industries duly aided by the tremendous expansion in hydro-electric power. From the industrial viewpoint, the wartime activity of Japan has undoubtedly proved a highly propitious blessing to Korea.

SIGNBOARDS OF THE CONTINENT

By KEISEN MOTOYAMA

IT is a usual practice in China and Manchoukuo for the shopkeepers to advertize their wares by hanging objective or symbolic signboards at the front of their stores. These signs for shops are generally of three kinds, namely, "pien," "chao-pei" and "huang-tzu." The "pien" signboards are of various shapes: some are oblong, some rectangular, some semilunar and others gourd-shaped. They are mostly ideographic in nature and indicate trade names. The ground colour of the boards is either green, blue, red or black, and corresponds well to golden, yellow or vermillion characters. The black ground colour is sometimes matched with white characters; but there are very few signboards, whose ground colour is, as in Japan, white or unpainted and have black characters.

The "chao-pei" is a pictorial or ideographic signboard which is projectingly or conspicuously hung up before a shop. It is intended to describe to a prospective buyer a particular article that is available in the shop and not a trade name. Both in China and Manchoukuo the frontage of each large shop is adorned with many of these golden and other brilliant-coloured "pien" and "chao-pei" signs. They are lavishly displayed to attract the purchasing instinct of a prospective buyer. As a good portion of the buyers cannot read a single ideograph, these signs serve the purpose of making known to them subjectively and objectively the items of merchandise offered for sale. In China and Manchoukuo, elementary education is not so widely spread as in Japan. Though they are called "countries of characters," only a limited number of their masses understand ideographs. With the exception of government officials, priests and intel-

SIGNBOARDS OF THE CONTINENT

lectuals; the general populace are nearly illiterate. This is the reason why, besides pictures being used in the "chao-pei," the unique "huang-tzu" has come to develop. The "huang-tzu" is a primitive kind of advertizing signboards. It denotes a specific object offered for sale, or an exaggerated imitation of it.

How a "huang-tzu" excites the imagination of consumers can be understood from the idea signified in the carp sign picture inserted separately. The carp sign is fixed to a pole which stands on Lake Ching-po in northern Manchoukuo. This vast desolate lake is also called Lake Pierhteng, and the inhabitants popularly refer to it as "tahu" (large lake). Lying between Tunhua and Ningkuta in Kirin Province, it forms one of the sources of the Mutankiang River. It is a site of historic interest, being connected with the Hsiaoshen legend. Now, imagine a party of coolies, each in a winter hood and coat lined with furs, trudging their weary way. Stretching their tired eyes, they keep on looking toward the lake. One of them suddenly cries out: "Look, there stands a 'chao-pei'!" "Yes, that's a 'chao-pei,'" respond many others. Several scores of eyes are at once turned to the solitary wooden pole that is seen standing on the ice-bound surface of the lake, over which the north wind blows drearily. To a part somewhat lower than the top of it is clumsily fixed a carp of carved wood. "A chop-house! there's a chop-house!" they cry out. By this sign of carp, they know at once that there is a chop-house in the direction to which the fish points; and that there is such hot food as "tang-mien" and "pao-tzu" for them. A set of "huang-tzu" is seen hanging down from the mouth of the carp, proclaiming the articles to be had. On finding such food signs, these coolies, who have trugged their long weary way across the cold ice-bound lake, must undoubtedly feel relieved. They realize that their long wading is over, and that they can rest and put up for the night.

The "huang-tzu" design has a close bearing on the folk-craft of the continent. "The 'huang-tzu' is most beautiful in broad daytime," says Lewis Crane, author of *China in Sign*

CONTEMPORARY JAPAN

and Symbol. He adds: "When the sun shines brightly in the dark blue sky; a 'huang-tzu' blue, red or yellow—especially painted golden or silvery—is most fascinating to the eyes of a foreigner. And we perceive that there are close relations between this old custom and the thoughts of the continent." Lewis Crane's description relates to the "huang-tzu" custom of Peking. The same can also be said of Manchoukuo, where the gorgeous colours of the "huang-tzu" signs and their exaggerated forms stand out in striking contrast to the desolate scenery around. These signs can be synthetically considered and their beauty sensuously appreciated; or if individually considered, their multiform shapes and colours stir the artistic emotion of a viewer in a quaint way. It will be conducive to the appreciation of continental folkcraft to know what kind of merchandise the "huang-tzu" symbols represent and what sort of trade they specify.

The "tien" or "ko-tien" is a cheap inn or doss-house, but not a well-appointed hotel which is called "lu-kuan" or "lu-she." The "huang-tzu," or the sign for a doss-house, as is seen in the picture attached, consists of a red-brown round wooden box with a piece of red cloth hung under it. The doss-houses of this kind are generally intended to accommodate travellers with rooms only, but with neither bedding nor food. Travellers who put up at such a doss-house always carry their coverlets, mattresses, cooking utensils, food, etc. with them. On entering the doss-house, one will feel some strange sultriness, which is caused by the heat of the fire and the stuffiness of the air pervading the whole house. The travellers spread their thin mattresses on the floor and go to sleep together. These doss-houses are found everywhere, even in the sequestered parts of northern Manchoukuo. They cater for the wandering poor travellers.

There is another kind of doss-house sign, which consists of two or three round boxes, each with a piece of red cloth fixed under it. Under the last or lowest box another sign of a different shape is usually seen hanging. This set of signs in-

SIGNBOARDS OF THE CONTINENT

dicates that the house is doing a side business. This additional sign, for instance, which is of semi-circular shape and bears the characters "tsien-ping" (Shantung wafers) on it, shows that it sells wafers, too. The additional sign consisting of four square boards arranged in cone form with the characters "hao tai toufu" (fine bean-curd) on them indicates that the proprietor is also a bean-curd dealer. By the shape of the signs hung up and even if there are no characters to show the nature of business done, travellers are given to understand what the house stands for.

In old China, the prime ambition of many young men was to become government officials, for they could thereby rise to eminence. In order to qualify themselves for this, they had to pass the required examination, which was held far away from their villages. When the youths left their villages to appear at the examination, the villagers hung up signs of the shape of an auspicious carp at their entrance-doors for the purpose of wishing them success. This the people did in pursuance of the old saying—"the carp ascends the Dragon Gate." In addition, this custom of hanging up imitation carps was also auspicious to the hosts of doss-houses, for the characters "li-yu" (carp-fish) are homophonous with the characters "li-yu" (money-making). This is how the hanging of carp sign has continued to remain in vogue even today, and a doss-house usually puts a bamboo basket over its carp sign, perhaps to prevent the "profits" from going away.

The signs for "fan-tien" (restaurants) are more gorgeously designed than those for doss-houses. There are three classes of restaurants: "fan chuang," "fan-kuan" and "fan-tien." The first two are of first and second classes and the last one of third class. Consequently, the signs to be used for these houses are of three kinds. Some signs have a circular box resembling that of the doss-house "huang-tzu;" and the upper part of the box is conically ornamented with many red, purple, blue and yellow artificial paper flowers. Instead of red cloth, numerous slender pieces of scarlet paper are used as a thick tassel, and round this

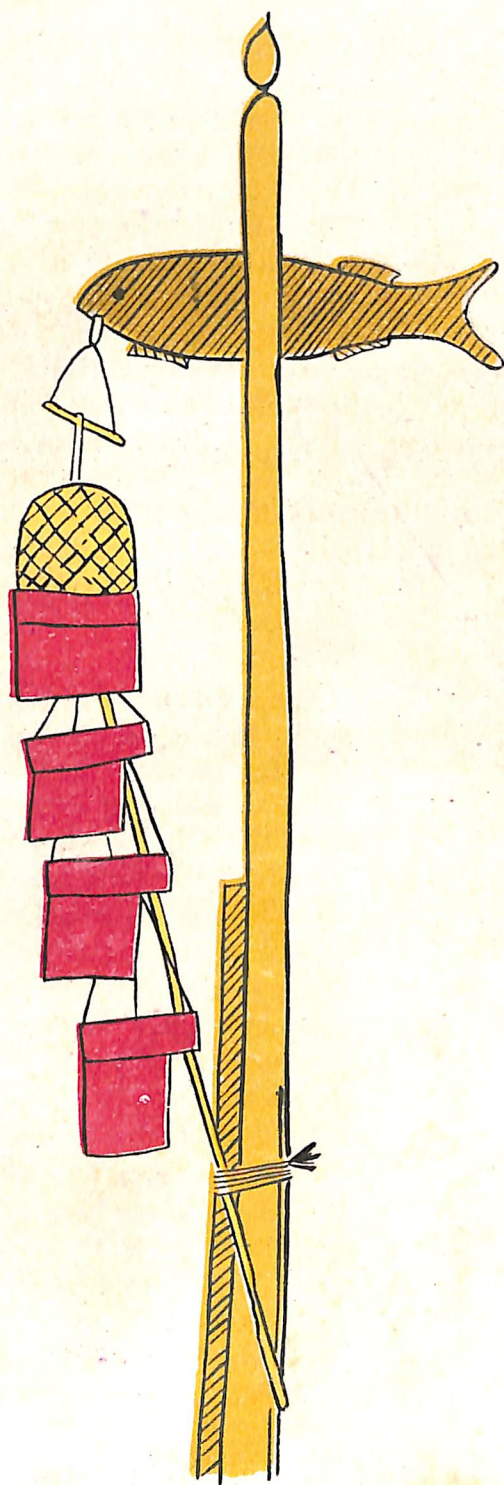
CONTEMPORARY JAPAN

tassel are tied golden or silvery paper belts. Often the signs consist of two, three or more of these boxes. Although they look gaudy, their showiness on the continent is relieved by the monotonous surroundings. The make of a "huang-tzu" sign becomes simpler or coarser in accordance with the status of the house. And the tassel passes from red to yellow. If, on the other hand, the proprietor of a restaurant is a Mohammedan, he never uses red colour in ornaments and tassels, however high-grade the house may be. He always uses indigo or deep blue colour combined with black in certain parts.

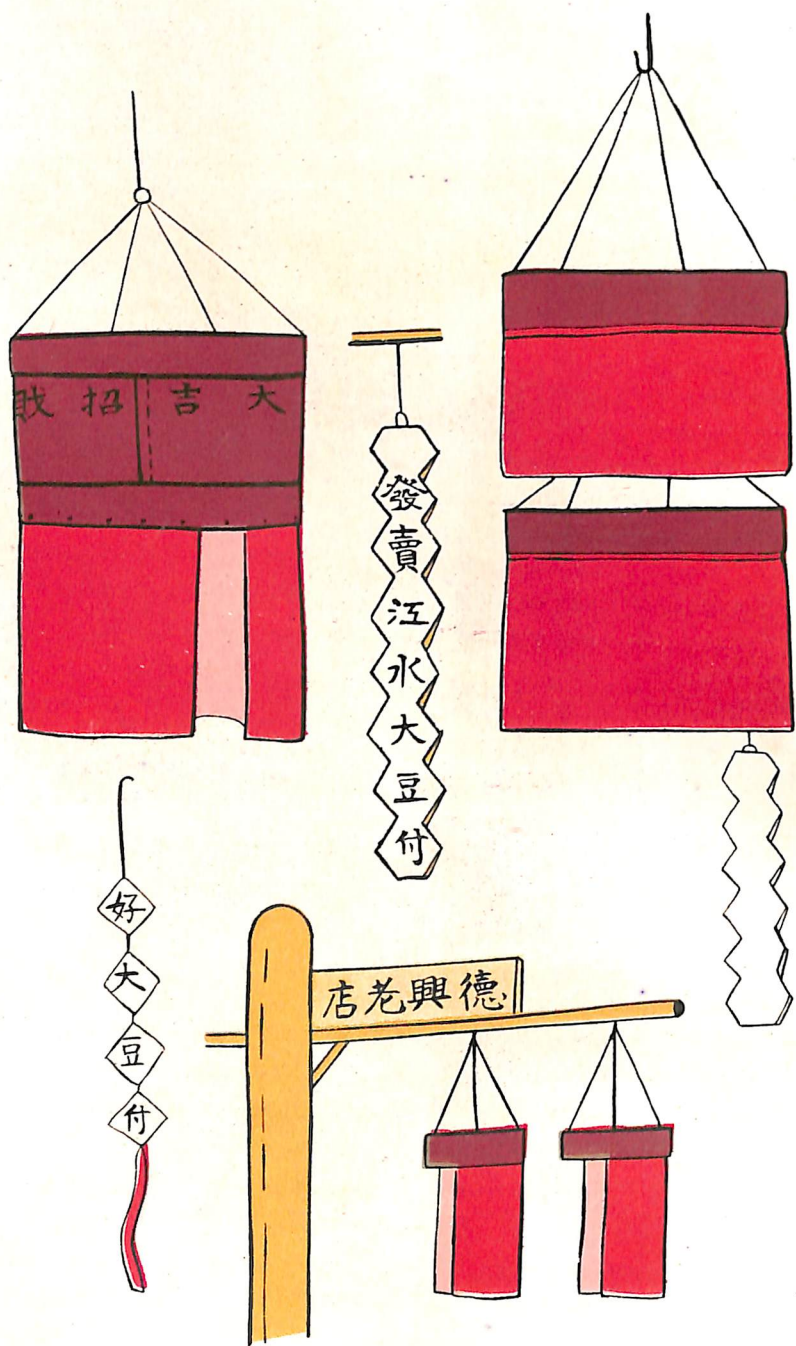
The "chieh-mien-pu" sign resembles the restaurant sign. The word "mien" means "flour." This sign is usually found in front of a shop where some kinds of macaroni and vermicelli are sold. Here an oblong board is used instead of a round box, and to the lowest part of it are fixed slender pieces of paper or cloth. It is said that the board symbolizes a measure, and that the red pieces denote macaroni of superior quality, while the white ones show that of ordinary make. It is probable that the idea of those pieces of paper which are seen in the restaurant sign is derived from this sign of the macaroni dealer or has been suggested by it. It is also probable that the round box symbolizes a scoop-basket. If so, it may be equally right to think that this sign, too, has been suggested by the hanging up of some specimens of merchandise.

There are many instances of merchandise themselves being used as their models, full-sized and magnified, or as signs. In Japan; it has been the custom from ancient times for brush-makers, shoe-makers, clog makers, *tabi*-makers, cotton dealers, basket-makers, old-clothes dealers, hatters, comb dealers, fan dealers, dealers in musical instruments, etc., to hang up the full-size or magnified models of their goods as signs in front of their shops. On the continent these kinds of signs are exceedingly numerous, and conspicuous devices and specialities are seen in their structures, colours and ornaments.

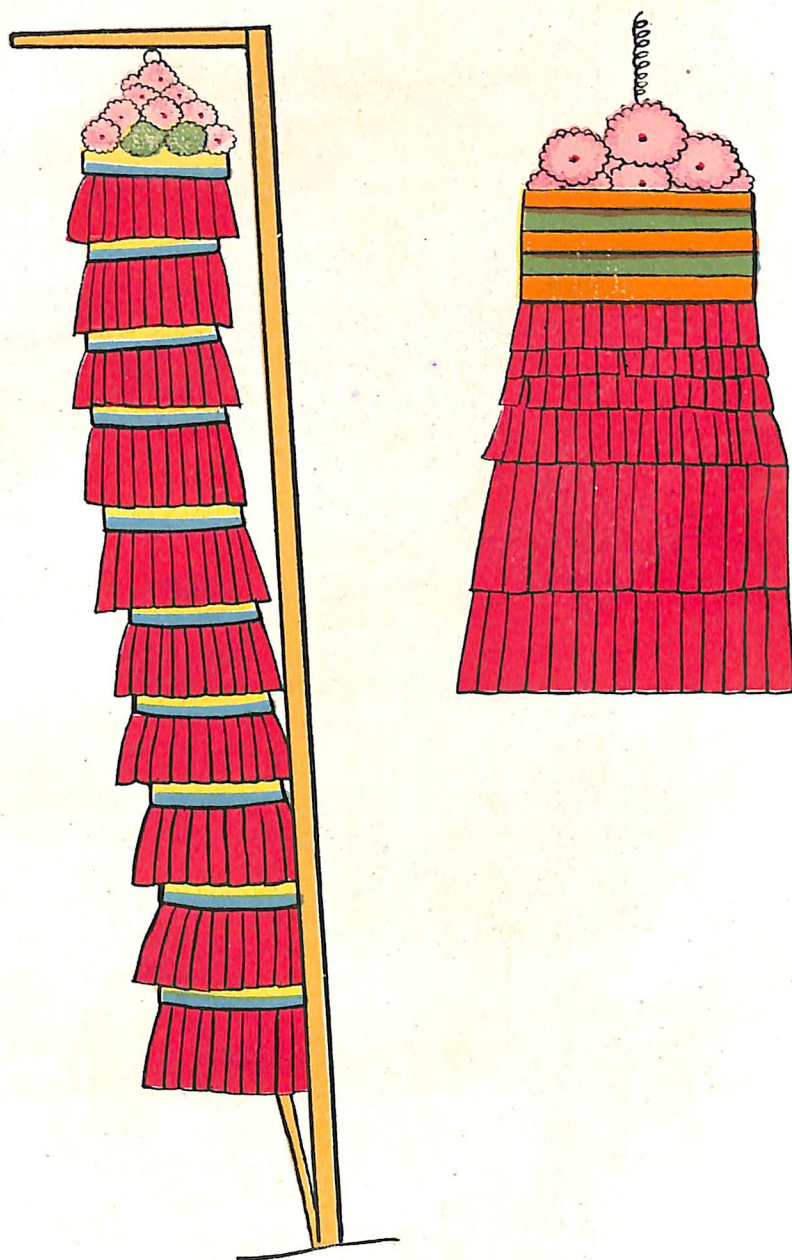
As an instance of showing how cleverly actual goods are made signs mention may be made of the sign of a leatherwork



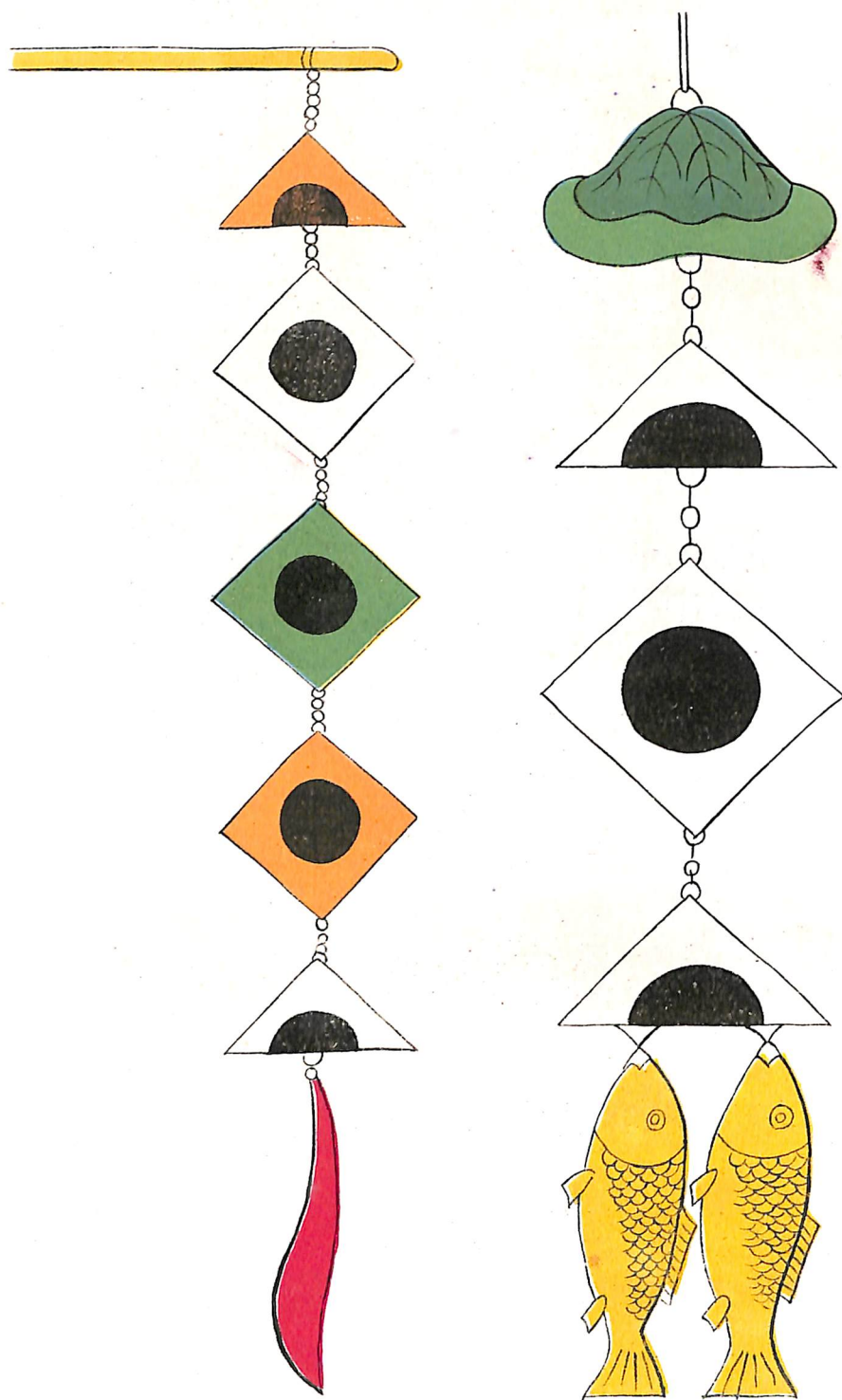
Carp-sign "huang-tzu" hoisted on the frozen desolate Lake Pierhteng



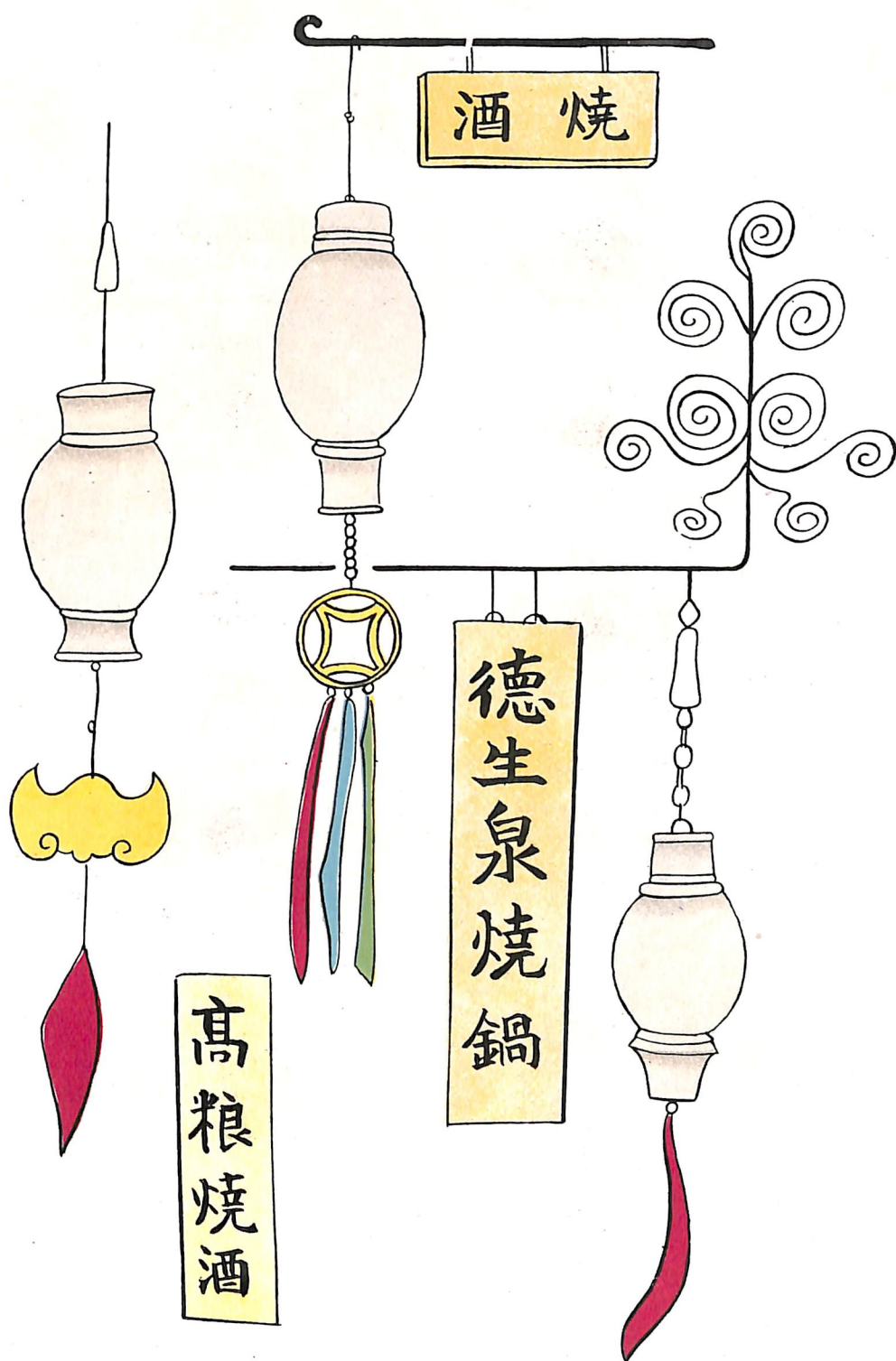
Shop-house "huang-tzu," with characters on boards (right and upper middle) proclaiming the availability of bean-curd



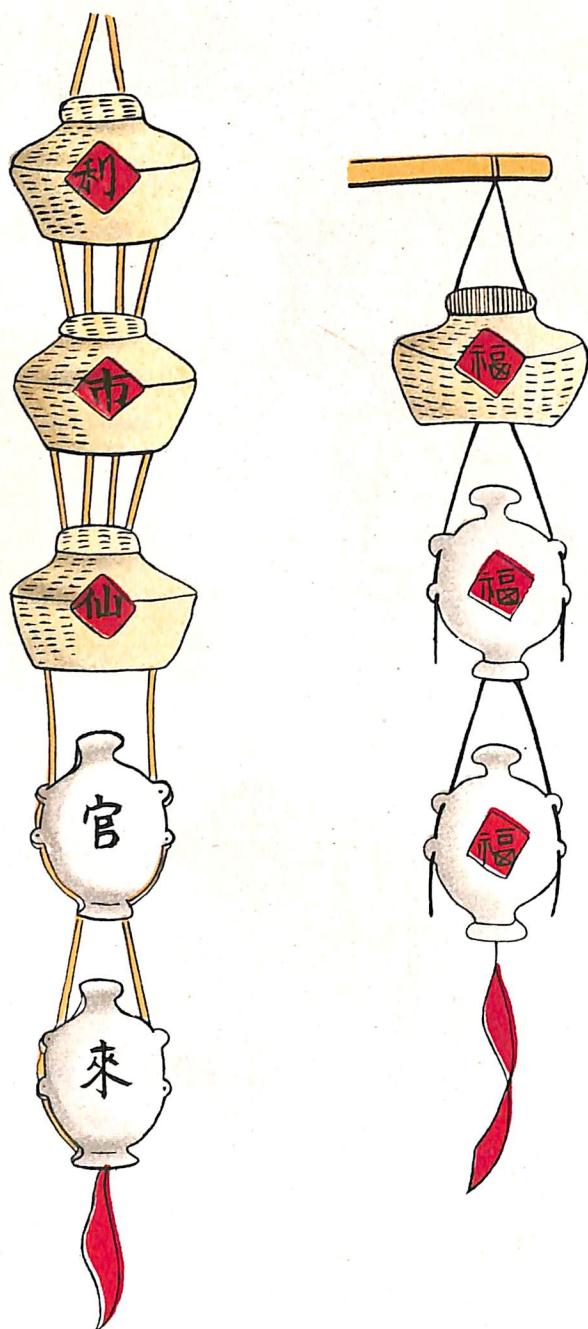
“Huang-tzu” of second class restaurants



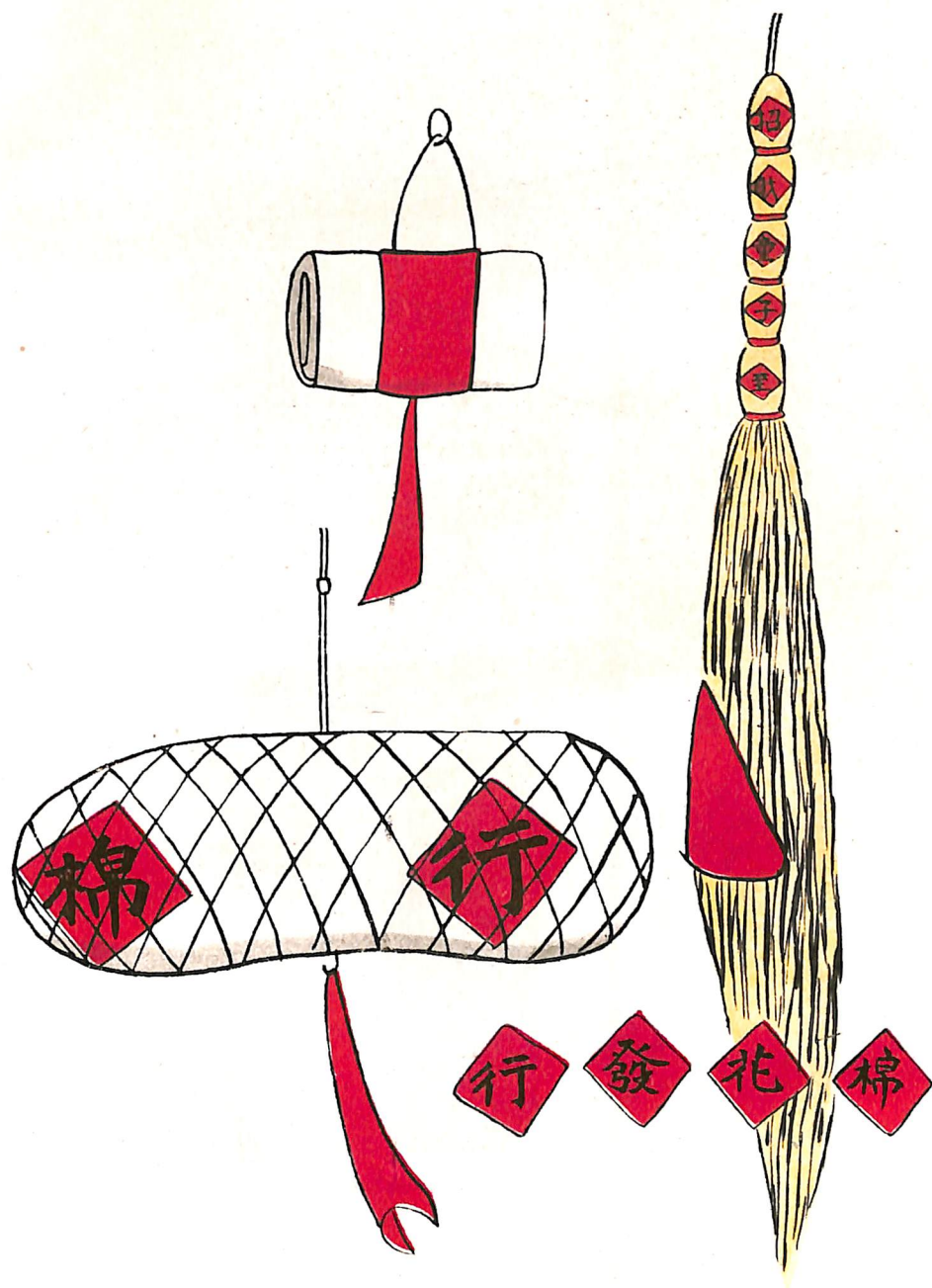
Pharmacists' "huang-tzu," the chained pieces with black disks suggesting plaster



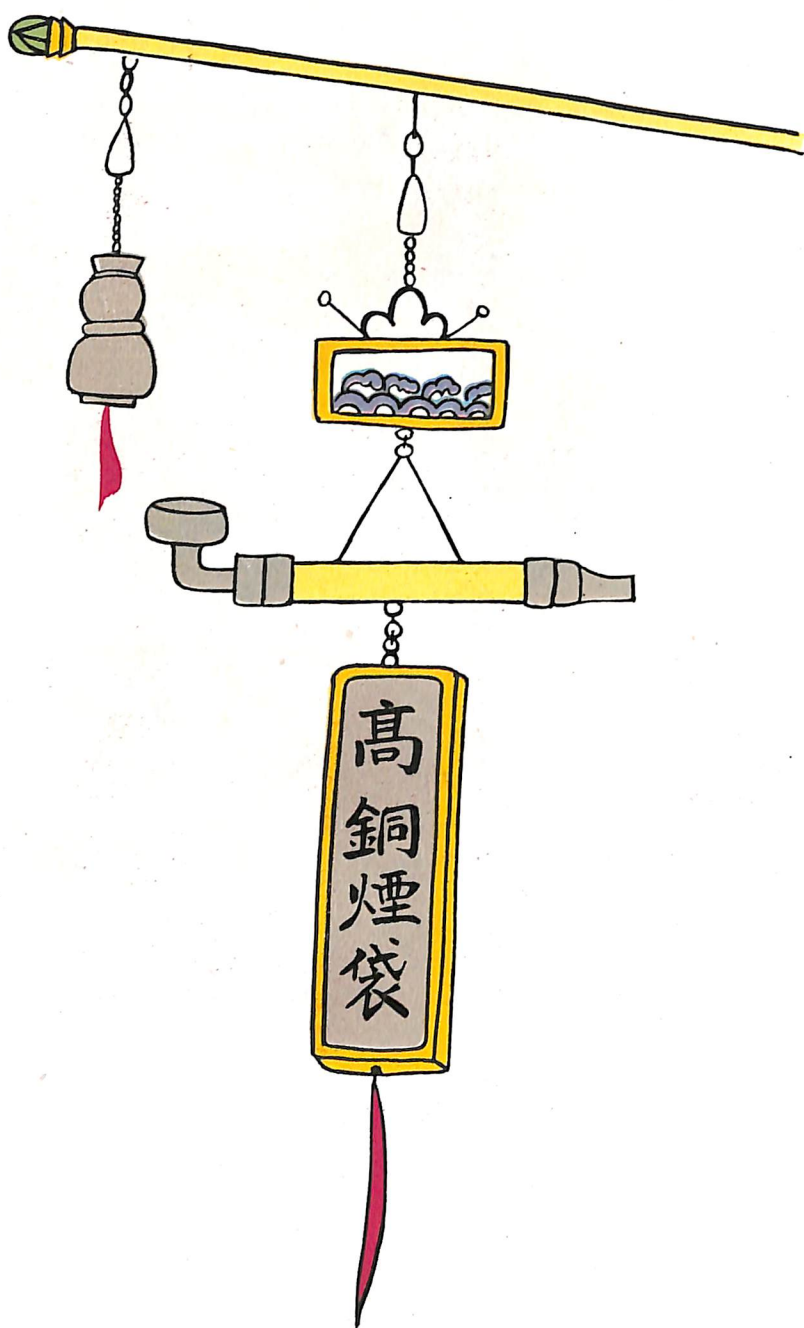
"Huang-tzu" of liquor manufacturers and dealers



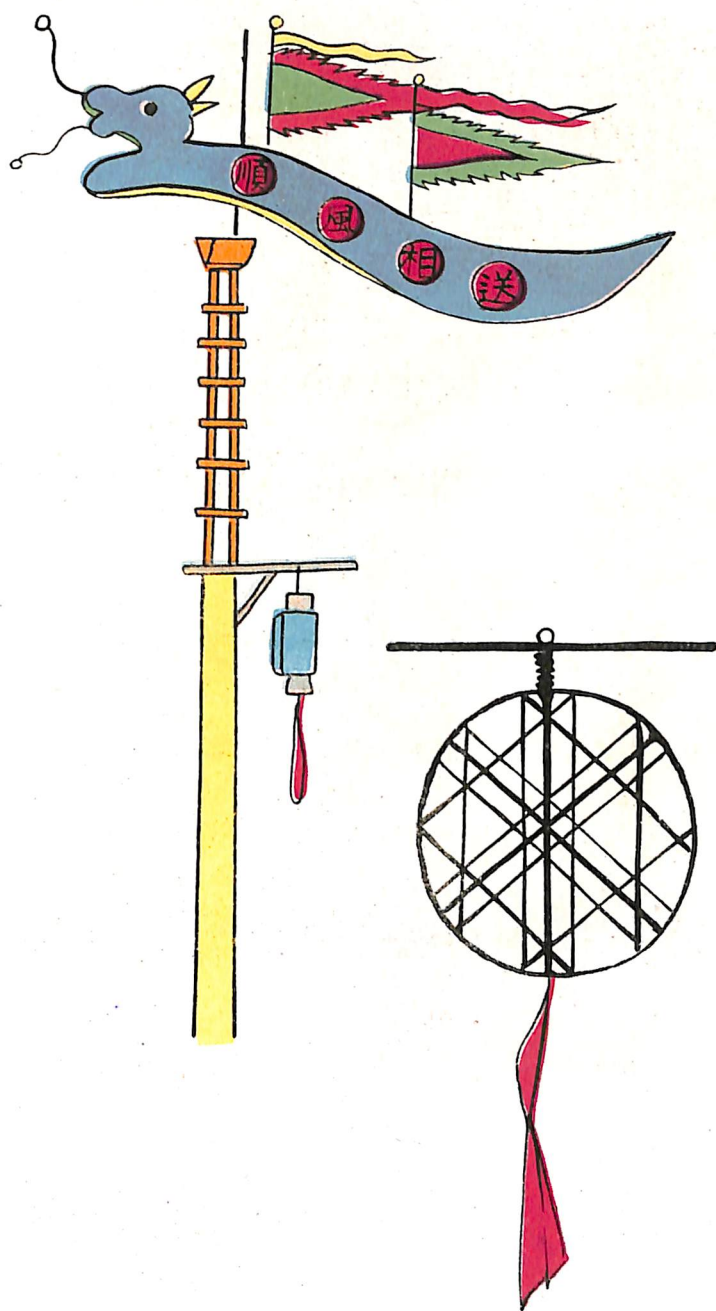
“Huang-tzu” of wine and oil sellers



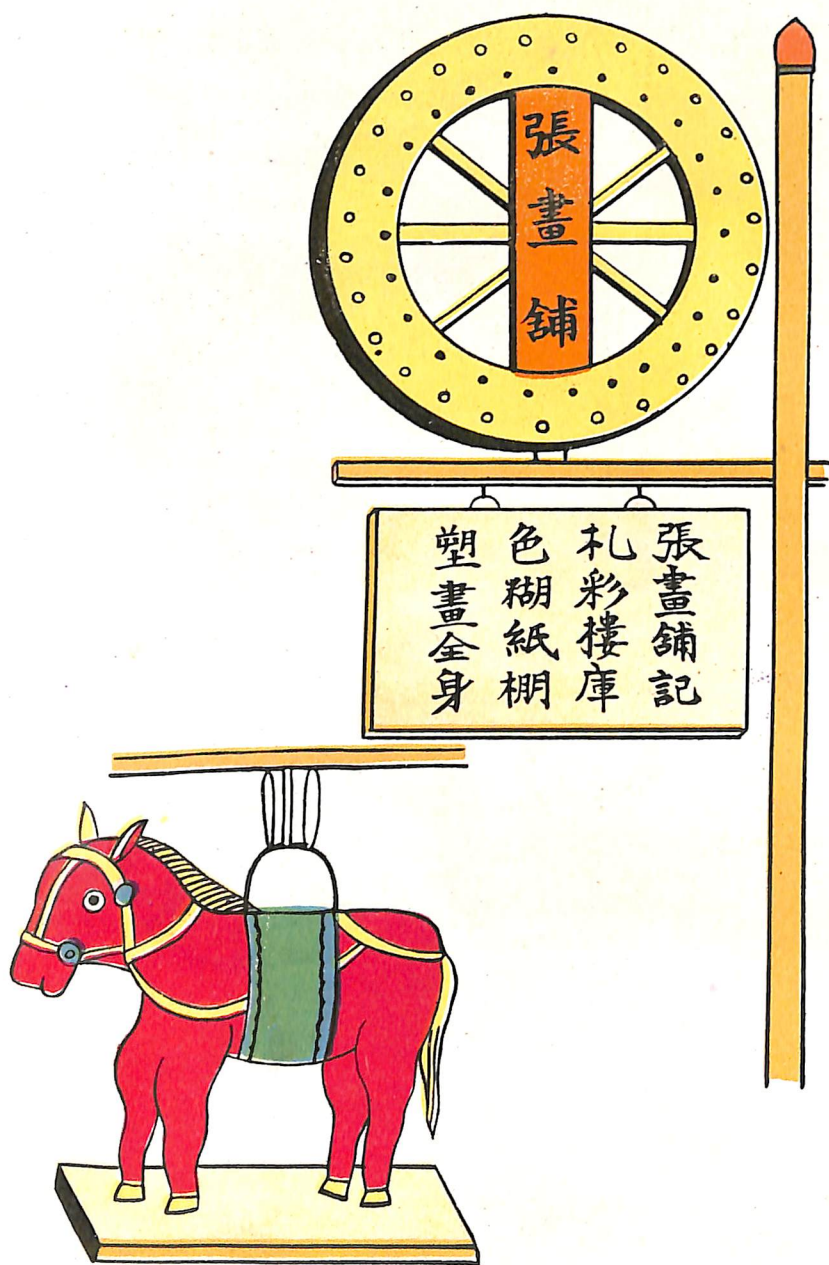
“ Huang-tzu ” of cotton (left) and hemp (right) stores



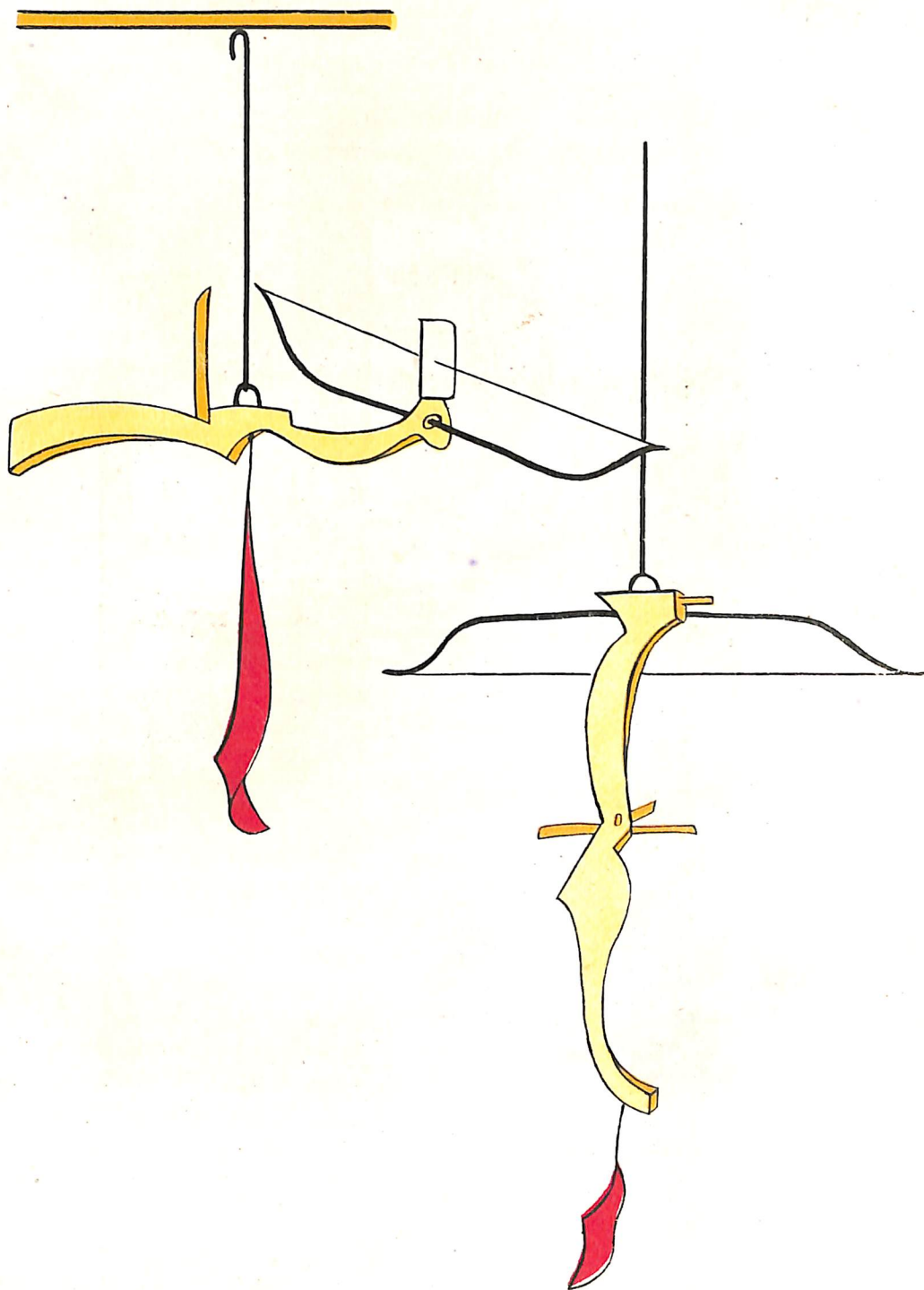
“Huang-tzu” of a tobacco-pipe dealer, the jug-shaped symbol hanging from a bar intimating that he is a metal worker also



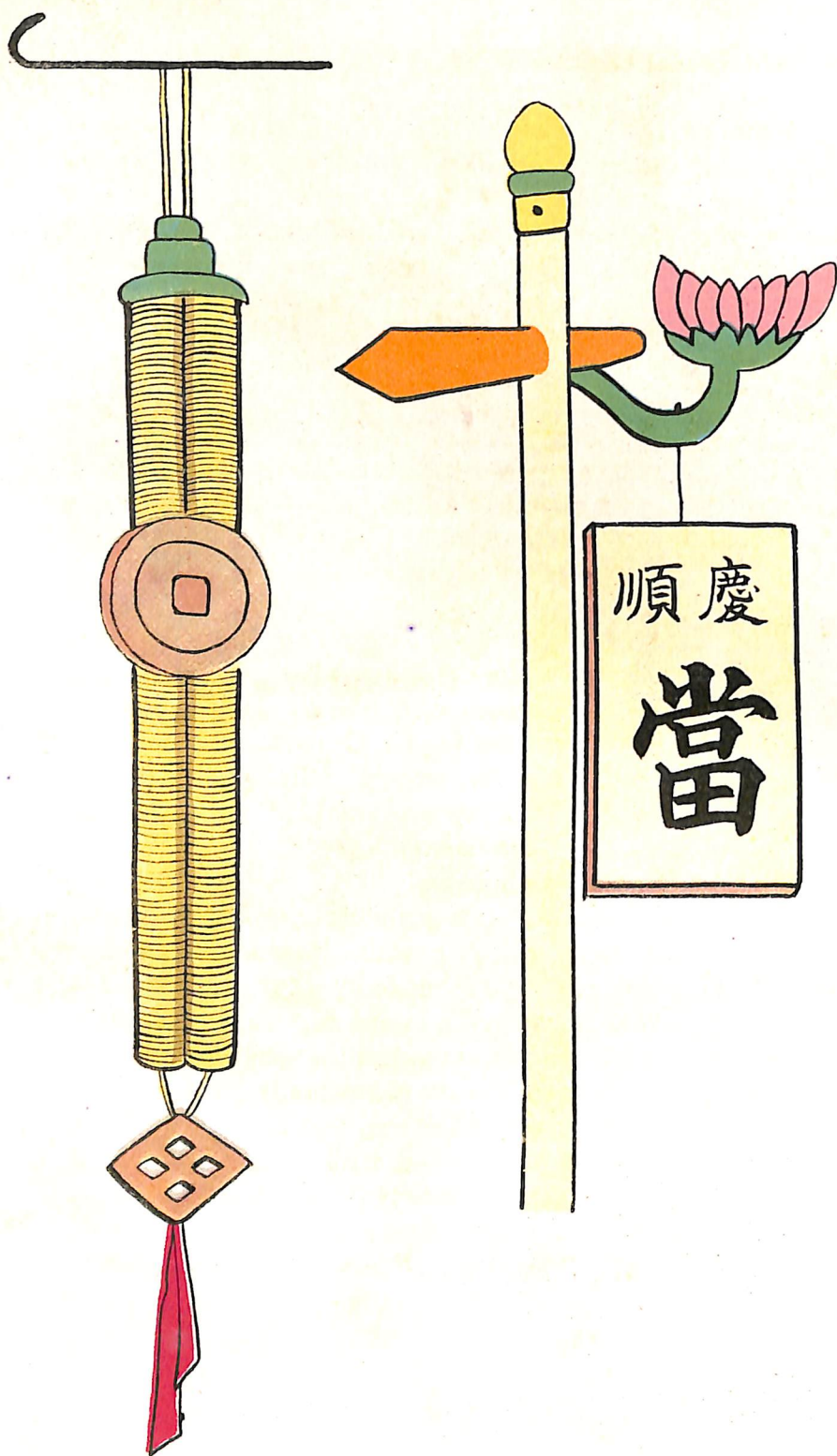
“Huang-tzu” of a timber merchant (left) and a sieve dealer (right), the former adorned with a weathercock and a lantern



“Huang-tzu” of a decorator and artist (upper) and that of an undertaker (lower)



Old-style "huang-tzu" of bow-makers often seen in north China



Pawnbrokers' "huang-tzu," the big character on the oblong board of the right "huang-tzu" meaning "pawn" and the carved pillar of the left "huang-tzu" denoting coins stringed together

SIGNBOARDS OF THE CONTINENT

pealer. Signs of this kind are visible in many parts of northern Manchoukuo, and each of them consists of a post, an arm and several slender pieces of leather; but considerable attention is paid to the method of fitting them up. A sign of this nature possesses the structural beauty of folkcraft, as well as the advertizing efficacy of the sign itself.

Of all signs that are one step more advanced than real-goods ones and still symbolize the real goods, the most common are those of pharmacists. They are found everywhere in southern and northern Manchoukuo. The main feature of each of these signs is a white square cardboard besmeared with black plaster, and another similar one folded in a triangular form. They are magnified imitations of a real object. China and Manchoukuo are originally noted for their herb medicine. Yet these signs are seen at every pharmacist's shop, be it a classical or modern druggist. The size of these signs varies according to local conditions and, sometimes white cardboards bedaubed with red plaster, red cardboards bedaubed with black plaster and blue cardboards with black plaster are used. Great care is taken to heighten colour harmony and ornamental efficacy. Designers always aim at advertizing efficacy and making the signs attractive. Considered from the standpoint of folkcraft, they can be taken as excellent specimens.

As an illustration of real goods not used as signs, the marks of pawnbrokers may be cited. A pawnbroker's shop is called "tang-pu" in Chinese. Its sign is made by means of a "chaopei." The commonest is the black board on which the character "tang" is clearly expressed in vermilion, or the vermilion or golden board on which the same character is carved. The character is sometimes expressed in green, and the four corners of the oblong board are often tagged with ornamental metal fitting. Various other dexterous devices are administered to make different patterns of attractive sign boards.

On considering the "huang-tzu" signboards existing in various parts of China and Manchoukuo from the viewpoint of popular craft and customs, one finds that, besides the peculiar

CONTEMPORARY JAPAN

æstheticism manifested in their designs, structures and colouration, they represent interesting ornamental devices appealing to the taste of the continental people. The principal ones are carp emblem, two-fish and goldfish marks, lotus leaf and lotus flower designs, as well as peach and pomegranate decorations. Such characters as "hu-lu," suggesting "medicine of wonderful efficacy" at drug-stores and "elixir of life" at wine-shops and "yuan-pao" and "tung-pao," meaning fortune and treasure, are highly favoured by certain shop-keepers. Also such ideographs as "hsi" (joy), "fu" (blessing), "shou" (long life) and "wan" (universal) are used as symbols of good omen. The custom of hanging appropriate, realistic and figurative signboards, as traced from the practice of having subjective and objective "pien," "chao-peï" and "huang-tzu," offers an eloquent commentary on the social habits and modes of China and Manchoukuo. As works of plebeian art, the signboards of the continent form a significant branch of folkcraft.



JAPAN'S PERIODICALS—EXTRACTS

WARTIME MOBILIZATION OF STUDENTS

The necessity of conducting hostilities in a total manner has obliged the Government to mobilize the student population for wartime service. Recently it framed the Gakuto Senji Doh-in Taisei Kakuritsu Yoko (Fundamental Regulation for the Establishment of the Wartime Mobilization of Students), which aims at organizing a system for the mobilization of students along with the prosecution of their studies, so that they could be drafted into various special services whenever required. It appears that the keynote of the system is to train students for wartime duties without disrupting the required normal flow of school and college education. This is the reason why teachers and professors together with their students are being asked to offer collective service during leisure hours every day and in holidays and vacations. Roundly speaking, the duties which the students will have to perform are defence work and services connected with the production of munitions and foodstuffs.

It is obvious that under the new mobilization regulation students of various denominations in addition to continuing their studies must offer concentrated collective service to feed the needs of war. It is said that the mode of employing them will be systematic, as well as intensive, so as to make them do the greatest possible amount of work in a given time. It is also pointed out that these student-workers will not be treated in the same category as regular operatives. In many cases they will be under the supervision of their own teachers and professors—an arrangement which will invigorate their working spirit. Some time ago the private and government universities in the country at a conference decided that the current system of education must conform to the wartime life. It seems that the latest regulation framed by the Government has taken into account such a decision, and so it marks a new epoch in the orientation of national education.

On July 2 Education Minister Okabé in the course of a radio speech stated that the present conflict was a war of science and culture, the issue of which could not be settled by the force of arms alone: the

CONTEMPORARY JAPAN

issue could be terminated by giving full play to all phases of national activity—military, scientific, cultural and economic. In regard to cultural warfare, he expressed the opinion that Japan must eliminate all vestiges of Anglo-American individualism, liberalism and “democracy” with a view to marshalling the entire force of the intelligentsia for the total prosecution of hostilities. He continued that the realities of war demanded that education should be conducted on the basis of national service. The remarks made by him clarified the Government’s intention of utilizing student population for the benefit of war and wartime education and culture.

At this moment of international upheaval, it is right and proper that the methods of education and learning must be regulated in accord with the actual conditions confronting the country. In other words, education must of necessity be conducted to facilitate the realization of the national objective. The recent outcry for “*rensei*,” or training of students in consonance with Japanism, indicates the ideological awakening of the nation in this respect. Hence, the new wartime students’ mobilization plan, in a way, can be regarded as an educational reform, though, from the viewpoint of national emergency, it resembles the character of a temporary expediency.

It was in June, 1938 that the Education Ministry, in face of opposition emanating from diverse quarters, resolved to put into effect the so-called system of “*shudan kinro sagyo*” (collective labour service). On the fifth of the same month the then Education Minister General Araki sent a notification to the director of all educational institutions under the direct control of the Ministry, as well as to all prefectural governors, instructing them to arrange for a collective labour service to be offered by the students prosecuting studies in their respective jurisdictions as part of their practical training. However, the general public at that time had not envisioned the multifarious complications that would follow with the prolongation of the China affair, and for that reason the collective labour service system was not enforced rigorously.

In the following year, the term “mobilization” was first applied in connection with the students’ collective service. The Education Ministry used this appellation in its notification of February 8, 1941, which dealt with a scheme for launching a campaign to increase the production of foodstuffs and fodder through the nation-wide employment of students. Unfortunately, the notification omitted to specify the exact number of hours to be devoted to collective labour service. It simply provided that a period not exceeding thirty days in each school year

JAPAN'S PERIODICALS—EXTRACTS

should be assigned exclusively to labour service, with the result that most of the schools allotted the minimum number of hours to this kind of training. The defect was subsequently rectified with the issuance of the Kokumin Kinro Hohkoku-rei (Ordinance for National Service Co-operation), which set forth a detailed programme for augmenting the output of foodstuffs through the utilization of student labour.

In June, 1941, the Education Ministry ordered the formation of "school patriotic bodies" as a means to intensify the offering of labour service by the students. When General Araki was Education Minister, a system of "student corps" was organized to stimulate the students' voluntary participation in farm work. In order to revamp the student corps organization on an improved scale, the system of school patriotic body was inaugurated. Under it, patriotic groups in every middle school, college and university were formed, and each of these groups consisted of three sections, namely, physical training, defence work and cultural enterprise. Every student was required to join one of these sections. At the beginning, each institution managed its own group, but afterwards all the patriotic groups were reorganized on a wartime footing, with the common headquarters being installed in the Education Ministry.

In consequence of the enforcement of official control over the patriotic groups, the student population in the country automatically came to be supervised in terms of the provisions of the national mobilization plan. At present, side by side with class-room teaching, the students are being given practical lessons in such fields as agriculture, munition industry, national defence and technical enterprise. Besides undergoing the usual military training, each student has now been called upon to act as a contributive worker of the nation. For instance, certain classes of students are now engaged in food production, while some others have been drafted into industrial and armament plants. The collective service that they are now rendering to the State is beyond doubt noteworthy. In view of wartime mobilization, they have become extremely useful emergency workers.

On May 22, 1939, the Emperor in a rescript commanded the students to discharge their best service to the country. It, in part, said: "Each of you shall faithfully perform your duty and try to be versed in literary and martial arts, as well as cultivate the spirit of sincerity and fortitude." According to the writer of this article, the foregoing sentence of the rescript should be taken to mean that the Emperor is attaching greater importance to martial arts than to literary

CONTEMPORARY JAPAN

arts. As a matter of fact, the history of Japan chronicles many records pertaining to Imperial preference to martial virility and denunciation of literary effeminacy. The Emperor Meiji once in a message to his chamberlains declared that customs and manners should not be allowed to change in a way contrary to national polity. "The present form of court dress, being patterned after that in the Tang Dynasty, savours of literary effeminacy . . . All Our ancient ancestors personally acted as commanders of their armies, and all their subjects admired with respect their deportment and manners, which amply reflected the martial spirit in them. We desire that the present style of court dress should be radically altered."

At this time of total war, it is absolutely essential that priority should be given to make the students proficient in the art of warfare. A large section of them is destined to enter the Army or the Navy. Furthermore, for the purpose of bolstering air power, students are required to be trained as efficient pilots, gunners and bombardiers. Their responsibility in respect of national defence and in prosecuting warfare is by no means small. They constitute the backbone of the fighting virility of the nation. This being the case, it is natural that at least under the present abnormal conditions all the students eligible for military service should be given thorough training in the art of warfare, and that the rest should be utilized for increasing agricultural and industrial productions. In step with this, as far as school and college education is concerned, it must be given in a manner as would assist the students to carry on with the regional activity that has been accepted as the immutable policy of the nation.

The Fundamental Regulation for the Establishment of the War-time Mobilization of Students contains provisions regarding the test of the quality of every student so as to determine what line of military life he is fit for and the registration of the results of the same test. It is understood that the Education Ministry will exercise control over those students who are fit for military service and will see that they are duly trained for the work best suited to their capability. The military officer attached to a school will, in co-operation with the instructors in charge of physical and mental training of the students, make the required qualitative test of every student desiring to be enlisted and report the results of the test to the Education Ministry. On the basis of the said results, the line of work of the student will be decided. This means that the personal wish of a candidate will not be entertained.

The most interesting part of the new mobilization plan is that the

JAPAN'S PERIODICALS—EXTRACTS

female students will be given intensive training in Red Cross work and nursing. They, too, at present, are offering collective labour service. Many of them are working in factories, while others are engaged in agricultural enterprises. Those who have technical talents are being given proper training. To put briefly, the female students are not only enlisting themselves to work in those spheres in which they are suited by nature, but also to other fields of wartime activity requiring manly exertions. They have self-consciously realized that they must voluntarily exhibit the spirit of national service as outspokenly as possible.

As a result of the enforcement of the mobilization plan, the entire student population has been called upon to display its profound sense of loyalty to the Throne and patriotism. Each student from now on must dedicate himself to accomplish the task entrusted to him, remembering constantly that the national polity of Japan is not a mere conception, but an actuality which comes to the fore when every national performs his duty faithfully and loyally. It is necessary that all the educationists in the country must keep this point in view and lead their students in the discharge of their respective duties, always keeping themselves at their head and ready to bear the brunt of whatever difficulties that may beset their path.

Because of the changed conditions, the patent opinion that the duty of the students is study and nothing else can no longer be accepted. During hostilities, it is the duty of every student to identify himself with one of the wartime projects. The successful waging of war is largely dependent on keeping up the production level at top pitch. Not only actual fighting, but also boosting of production must be carried out in a total manner. Those students who are physically and mentally capable of shouldering arms must enlist themselves either in the Army or in the Navy, and those who are fit for industrial and agricultural pursuits must offer their service to such fields. In fact, they must develop the motto of "learning for the sake of national defence." In an ancient Japanese book on military tactics, primary importance is given to the cultivation of martial arts and secondary importance to the promotion of literary arts. This signifies that the promotion of military virility has been a tradition in this country since the remote past. Now that Japan has been compelled to give an unprecedented account of its military prowess, there is no reason why the education of the students should not be conducted to enhance their fighting ability. The latest measure adopted by the Government to mobilize the students under a wartime plan deserves particular notice

CONTEMPORARY JAPAN

in that it has adjusted the educational structure in conformity with the total war needs of the nation.

—Naoyuki Takéshita (*The Nippon Hyoron*, August, 1943)¹

CURRENCY WARFARE IN CHINA

The Chinese way of living has many notable peculiarities. Being continental by nature and in outlook, the Chinese people are inclined to pay less attention to the question of comfort in daily life. On the Yangtze River it is a usual sight to see a raft flowing down. One part of the raft is converted into a makeshift dwelling-hut for the raftsmen and his family, while the other part is utilized to keep a herd of domestic animals. One will be surprised to know that it takes no less than six months for such a raft to arrive in Shanghai from its starting point in the remote upper reaches of the river. On arrival at the destination, the raftsmen dispose of the timber and livestock, and then he and his family finish the return journey overland by taking a longer time than that spent on the outward voyage. Likewise, in central China one will often come across cattlemen from the interior driving their herds of cattle to distant towns to fetch better prices by selling them. Throughout the journey these cattlemen spend their daily resting time anywhere in the open quite oblivious to physical hardships. The most striking feature of China's time-worn method of trading is seen in the manner in which ducks are transported to far-off markets. From 1,000 to 2,000 ducks are towed by a water-borne carriage piloted by two persons from Lukianghsien to Suchow, covering a distance of 570 Chinese miles in about a month. All these peculiarities suggest that the Chinese masses, in maintaining their daily life, do not think much of material comfort and relief.

Almost all the persons who visited Shanghai in 1939 personally saw that the economic position of China was far from stable. They, however, did not realize that economic adversity to the masses of China was not an uncommon thing. Whether in wartime or in time of peace they have the unusual capacity to face privations and maintain their subsistence with the barest of necessities. This is the main reason why the Chinese masses can manage to pull on enduring grimly appalling economic setbacks. But it must be remembered that the enduring power of the Chinese people principally concerns the question of ad-

¹ Naoyuki Takéshita is an official of the Education Ministry.

JAPAN'S PERIODICALS—EXTRACTS

justing living economy under difficult circumstances. It has no relation with the issue of currency crisis, which generally occurs owing to external financial repercussions. Therefore, in dealing with the subject of Chinese currency, one must try to observe it quite apart from the movement of domestic economy, which has a direct bearing on internal living problems and needs.

In 1939, the exchange rate of fapi against British sterling had fallen as low as four pence, with the result that Britain endeavoured to check its further depreciation by creating a fapi stabilization fund. To counter this British move, the Japanese Government made strenuous efforts to maintain the value of Japanese military scrip. Thus an Anglo-Japanese currency warfare in China ensued. Whereas Britain tried to boost fapi as a means to discredit the circulation of military scrip, the Japanese Government stabilized the value of its military currency with the intention of gaining the confidence of the people. Along with the gradual increase in the circulation of military scrip, the Chinese people in the pacified areas began to prefer it in place of fapi, which by then had substantially lost its intrinsic value in the occupied territory.

Soon after the start of the China affair, Japanese military scrip came to be issued in all the occupied districts except Shanghai, where the Bank of Japan notes were welcomed. In November, 1937, with the landing of Japanese troops on Hangchow Bay, military scrip appeared for the first time in central China. In the spring of 1939, the Japanese authorities aided the establishment of the Huahing Commercial Bank whose notes were intended to be used as a trade currency in a field in which Chungking fapi had been enjoying a better position. In April of that year, the yen notes of the Bank of Japan were at par with the yuan notes of Chungking currency. In the following month, the position of yen as against fapi was unfavourable, its exchange rate having risen to ¥113. At the same time, the position of military scrip as against fapi became adverse on account of its link with the Bank of Japan currency. Besides, speculations in yen in Shanghai undermined its value there to a considerable degree.

Noting the Anglo-American activity to bolster the circulation of fapi, the Japanese Government decided to adopt certain appropriate measures for the unified maintenance of the value of the currencies affiliated with yen in central China. In this connection, expert quarters expressed contradictory opinions. One section doubted whether the utilization of military scrip as the sole currency in central China could be effected without any hitch, especially when the value of the currencies

CONTEMPORARY JAPAN

affiliated with yen was dependent on the yen-fapi exchange rate. Another section thought it advisable to restrict the use of the currencies affiliated with yen in order to allow the circulation of fapi to a reasonable extent. Still a third group advocated the popularization of the notes of the Huahing Bank by suppressing the circulation of the currencies affiliated with yen. After considering these varied opinions, the Japanese Government implemented measures for the popularization of the use of the currencies affiliated with yen. In consequence, the value of such currencies rose steadily, and in September, 1939, the gradual withdrawal of the Bank of Japan notes and the scheme for making military scrip the sole currency in central China were carried out.

It was in June, 1939, that the measures for the maintenance of the value of military scrip began to be earnestly enforced. In order to maintain the value of military scrip, it was found necessary to reduce its issuance, simultaneously restricting its circulation. In view of the tenseness in Japan's relations with the Anglo-American nations, it became incumbent on this country to prosecute the currency warfare in China by executing a long-range policy; so it thought expedient to limit the use of military scrip in central China in accordance with the actual needs of the expeditionary forces. Following the strengthening of the power of the new Nanking Government, it became favourable for Japan to popularize the circulation of the Central Reserve Bank notes, concurrently giving effect to the policy of gradual withdrawal of military scrip in keeping with the rise of normalcy in the circulation of the new fapi of the Nanking Government.

Considerable efforts were made in March, 1940, to maintain the military scrip-fapi exchange rate at ¥80. In spite of that, the rate began to depreciate at the end of August, registering as low as ¥60 in the latter half of September. Even this rate, too, fell off in the following month. The depreciation in the value of fapi caused a sharp expansion in the circulation of military scrip—an upward tendency which became all the more prominent with the outbreak of the current war in greater East Asia. In January 1941, the Central Reserve Bank notes appeared in active circulation and gained stability within a few months. In the following year, when the Pacific hostilities had started in fullscale, the currency of the Central Reserve Bank, receiving the required support from the Japanese authorities concerned, soon expelled all other currencies from circulation, and thus it became the sole legal tender in central China. As a result of the stability of the Central Reserve Bank notes, there has been no fresh issuance of military scrip since

JAPAN'S PERIODICALS—EXTRACTS

April this year.

In the spring of 1939, a Chungking-controlled newspaper in Shanghai commented that the depreciation of yen was due to a drastic decline in its purchasing power. It added that another cause was the resultant currency inflation. Hence, it opined that the economic position of Japan was becoming insecure, and that Japan very soon would find itself economically powerless to harness the sinews of war. At the same time, it pointed out that the recent stabilization of the value of fapi should be interpreted to mean that the economic position of Chungking was improving, and that Chungking, after securing its financial recovery, would be able to deal an effective blow to Japan. That the journal was entirely wrong in its anticipation has been proven by the prevailing economic soundness of Japan and the financial stability of the Nanking Government. The Anglo-American nations initiated a currency warfare in China with the object of lowering the exchange value of yen to the minimum and thereby render useless the circulation of military scrip. But Japan foiled their attempt by stabilizing the circulation of the Central Reserve Bank notes—a move which facilitated the gradual withdrawal of military scrip, as well as the maintenance of the exchange rate of yen. Then the commencement of the war in greater East Asia afforded this country an unhampered opportunity to vitalize its currency position and that of Nanking. Realistically speaking, the currency warfare in China has come to an end, even though the readjusted local and exchange value of Chungking fapi is being maintained in the interior through the financial assistance of Britain and the United States.

The Central Reserve Bank was opened in Nanking on January 6, 1941. At first, its currency was maintained at par with fapi. Thereafter, with the growth of its solidarity, it displaced fapi and became the sole legal tender. By the time the war in greater East Asia had broken out, it had already become the principal currency for central China. The Central Reserve Bank obtained a credit of ¥100,000,000 from the Bank of Japan in July, 1942. In pursuance of the agreement concerning financial collaboration between the Nanking and Japanese Governments, the new fapi has been pegged to yen, with military scrip as a support for the maintenance of its value. The amount of Central Reserve Bank notes in circulation has, at present, reached a high figure, and there is every reason to believe that the circulation will go on increasing to meet the demand of the times. This fact alone proves that the financial structure of Nanking has attained a firm stability.

CONTEMPORARY JAPAN

Although the currency warfare in China has become negligible, the question of adjusting prices and speeding up the production of commodities has necessitated the adoption of a cautious currency policy to prevent a reckless expansion in the issuance of the notes of the Central Reserve Bank. The war in greater East Asia has created a number of additional problems relative to the maintenance of the economic well-being both of new China and Japan. There is every need of regulating the circulation and issuance of new fapi so as to be prepared against a possible currency inflation. The war is destined to become a protracted affair. It is essential that the new currency structure of China should satisfy the requirements of that contingency.

—Toshio Sohma (*The Kaizo*, August, 1943)¹

HOME LIFE AND WAR

It is scarcely necessary to point out that in wartime the question of bolstering fighting power takes precedence over all other national projects. Being engaged in a titanic war, Japan has been compelled to concentrate its entire attention on replenishing the fighting virility of the nation. For the purpose of prosecuting hostilities in a successful manner, it has found it indispensable to give effect to new programmes, new plans aimed at the complete conversion of the national fabric into a total war structure. There are some who think that, in order to utilize the total fighting potentiality of the nation, it would be better to reinvigorate further the current official plans and programmes. Although it would be useful to study the wartime national planning systems of the belligerent Powers, it seems that, for the protection of the Japanese way of life, care should be taken to direct the efforts for adjustments by taking due note of traditional characteristics, aptitudes and, above all, the national way of thinking.

In the latter Tokugawa period, there appeared several thinkers who through their works have left behind a rich store of beneficial suggestions pertaining to national planning, defence and external policies. Among them mention may be made of Seishisai Aizawa. This scholar in his book *Shinron* enlightened the Japanese people on the actual position of their country at that time. The book has five chapters, namely (1) national polity, (2) international situation, (3) external menace,

¹ Toshio Sohma, formerly of the administration bureau of the Treasury Department, is now a councillor to the metropolitan government of Tokyo.

JAPAN'S PERIODICALS—EXTRACTS

(4) national defence and (5) plans for reconstruction. In the first, chapter, it is asserted that loyalty and filial piety constitute the keynote of Japanese national polity, for the preservation of which every Japanese must cultivate martial spirit animated by selfless fellow-feeling. In the second section, the then prevailing international situation is surveyed and in the following two chapters, after describing the Western menace, stress is laid on increasing the military preparedness of the nation. The last chapter offers a number of reconstruction plans which are urged to be executed for insuring national security in the future. Today, even under altered conditions, it is seen that the question of replenishing fighting power is being entertained, though unconsciously, on the basis of the aforesaid five points of Aizawa. It is clear that from the suggestions of the feudal writers many valuable ideas for advancement and security, strictly national in spirit and in complexion, could be gathered.

From ancient times, Japan has shown a remarkable tolerance for the dissemination of the ideologies of outside nations. It has assimilated both Eastern and Western ideologies in a national manner, and this assimilation has enabled it to foster its faculty for advancement and power to protect national integrity. It was only lately, when certain political and economic ideologies of the Anglo-American nations were found injurious to the interest of the nation, that steps were taken to eliminate them. The present war in greater East Asia has brought home the need of returning to Japanese way of life and thinking in keeping with all the progressive tendencies of the modern world. To that end, it has become essential that Japan should augment its fighting power to the maximum limit. It is, indeed, a happy sign that the nation has swiftly organized itself on a total war footing.

After the Russo-Japanese War of 1904-5, the German Government dispatched a young military officer to this country with a view to ascertaining what had brought about a remarkable development of the fighting power of the Japanese armed forces in a comparatively short time. The officer made a systematic investigation, observed the conduct of military life and studied the geographical, racial and cultural peculiarities of the nation. On completion of his inspection, he wrote a book entitled *Japan*, in which he faithfully recorded the results of his survey and attributed the dauntless fighting spirit of the Japanese people to their lofty sense of selfless service to the State. It is a fact that the spirit of selfless service to the State is the most potential weapon of the Japanese people—a weapon which is at the back of the successes

CONTEMPORARY JAPAN

hitherto achieved in the current war in greater East Asia.

By the time the German officer made known his viewpoints, the interest of his Government had shifted to some other spheres. When Nazism came into power in Germany, Chancellor Hitler thought it desirable to maintain closer contacts with Japan, with the result that Japanese-German relations became firm, ultimately taking the shape of mutual collaboration and alliance. The German officer, who remained practically unknown until the advent of National Socialism, made no small contribution toward the improvement of German-Japanese relations after the reformation carried out by Chancellor Hitler. He is no other than Professor Haushofer, now a well-known man in his country.

Professor Haushofer is of the opinion that the family training given in Japan has a great deal to do with the showings of Japanese servicemen. He says that a Japanese prior to his enlistment is trained at home to possess a healthy physique and practise self-denial, obedience and resolution to carry out a given assignment. From this opinion, one will be able to appreciate that the army life of Japan has an intimate bearing on home life and *vice versa*. The spirit of selfless service to the State emanates from home life; and when a Japanese is drafted into military service, he naturally dedicates his life to remain true to this spirit. The Imperial rescripts governing the conduct of the armed forces indicate to what length the Japanese people are ever prepared to lay down their lives for protecting their national integrity. In the *Hagakurê*, a collection of admonitions given by the famous feudal lord Kanzo Nabéshima to his vassals, it is exhorted that "in bringing up boys, first of all courage should be inculcated in them." The training the Japanese people received at home make them courageous to perform their respective duties. Because they are courageous, they can achieve brilliant results on the battlefield.

It has been a traditional saying in Japan that the best way of ascertaining the intrinsic worth of a man is by observing the personality of his mother. Another saying is that one's personality is moulded at home under the influence of his mother. The fundamental idea underlying these sayings is that the building up of the character of a person is dependent on maternal influence. If an analysis of the meritorious figures of Japan is made, it will be seen that many of them distinguished themselves because of the right influence exerted either by their mothers or by their wives. The successes attained by many of the noted persons in the Restoration period were due to the influence exerted and en-

JAPAN'S PERIODICALS—EXTRACTS

couragement given by their mothers and wives. At this moment of unprecedented hostilities, the Japanese soldiers, sailors and airmen, fortified by the moral and spiritual support of their mothers and wives, are adding new glorious pages to the annals of the nation. The female members of every Japanese household are doing their bits to maintain the stability of the home front, thereby alleviating the anxiousness of their malefolk. The mothers and wives of Japan are sending their sons and husbands to the war front, factories and defence areas imbued with a deep sense of patriotism and selfless service to the State. The home life of Japan has not only the capacity to endure the repercussions of military demands, but also has the power to facilitate the prosecution of hostilities by taking full charge of all household affairs and family duties.

Patriot Shoh-in Yoshida, who contributed a great deal to the royalist cause, placed unwavering reliance on the judgment and guidance of his mother. Once Yoshida started fasting by way of self-punishment for the betrayal of him by one of his right-hand pupils. His mother, on coming to know of his resolution, admonished him and in a letter urged him to give up fasting for the sake of his cause. She added: "Should your life be ended, you will possibly be accused of a breach of filial piety." After reading his mother's letter, Yoshida abandoned his fasting. In his boyhood, his mother inculcated in him a profound sense of loyalty and trained him to lead a simple life, nurturing courageousness and decorum. The mother of Yoshida was an ideal *samurai* woman. It was she who inspired her son to dedicate his life to the promotion of national interests, overcoming all hardships, limitations and obstacles.

The mother of Jizayémon Arimura can be cited as another example of *samurai* womanhood. Arimura was one of the seventeen loyal warriors who assassinated Kamonosuké Ii, the last chief minister of the Tokugawa Shogunate. When she came to know that her son had determined himself to take part in the conspiracy to assassinate chief minister Ii, she wrote a guarded letter in which she enjoined her son to remain faithful to his duty, so that their family would not suffer from any disgrace. Again, when her second son, Yusuké Arimura, was ordered by the Tokugawa Shogunate to commit *harakiri*, she personally cleaned and decorated the room in which her son would dispatch himself to death. Just before her son ended his life, she told him that for a *samurai* to have the privilege of committing *harakiri* was a great honour. "I will not lament your death, because you are sacrificing

CONTEMPORARY JAPAN

your life for the country. Therefore, meet your death gladly without thinking of my future for a second."

From the above two instances, one would be able to comprehend that since feudal times the women of Japan have been rendering commendable assistance to their malefolk by carrying out their entrusted duties as manfully as possible. In this connection, mention may be made of the wife of Tōhko Fujita, that of Masazumi Shikamochi and that of Umpin Uméda, all of whom displayed the loftiest qualities of *samurai* womanhood. Soon after the outbreak of the China affair, the traditional qualities of the women of Japan revealed their characteristic excellence. The wives, daughters and sisters united as one released their malefolk to do their best for the consummation of the national objective. Then, the moment the current war in greater East Asia commenced, Japanese women on their own initiative immediately organized themselves to become the solid rampart of the home front. They are now proving that they belong to a nation where everything is judged on the basis of service to the State.

The home life of Japan is the generating source of national virility. Every family cultivates the spirit of loyalty to the Throne and the State as its prime duty. This is the reason why filial children are natural products of Japanese womanhood. In feudal times, this trait of Japanese life was greatly developed by the Mito school of learning, and those who formed the nucleus of it were all staunch adherents of filial piety. The *Kodohkan-ki*, a work describing the principal features of the famous institution of learning called the Kodohkan in Mito, says that Ikoh (Yorifusa), the first lord of the Mito clan, used to admire the personality of Yamato-takéru-no-Mikoto, son of the Emperor Keikoh. As he was a true Shintoist, he exhorted his [clan members to observe faithfully all the precepts of the Shinto faith. His successor, Ghikoh (Mitsukuni), introduced the Confucian school of learning into the clan. It was with the object of keeping alive the teachings of these two lords that the Kodohkan was founded. Consequently, all the members of the Mito clan, exhibiting a sparkling devotion to ancestral heritage, considered loyalty and filial piety as the epitome of clan morality. In a national sense, the morality of the Mito clan revealed itself as the ethical framework of the family State of Japan.

The educational policy of the Kodohkan, among other things, emphasized the pursuance of such learnings as would make the clan members conscious of the need of materializing the ancestral aspirations. Moreover, it viewed *bun* (literary spirit) and *bu* (martial spirit) as in-

JAPAN'S PERIODICALS—EXTRACTS

separable, thereby enabling the evolution of cultural and martial spirits as one fundamental whole. It admired Prince Yamato-takéru-no-Mikoto, because, in a sense, he was an incarnation of military prowess and filial piety. While on the one hand he showed unusual filial attachment for his father, the Emperor Keikoh, on the other he was extremely considerate to his retainers and benevolent toward the people generally. In the early part of the Yedo period, Mitsukuni Tokugawa, lord of the Mito clan, set an example of filial affection by doing his best to make his old mother happy and cheerful. On the occasion of the great earthquake of 1855, Tohko Fujita in his attempt to rescue his old mother embraced death under the *débris*.

It is well known that in Japan home life cannot be separated from national life. Every household in this country functions as a unit of the nation. All its affairs are conducted with an eye toward propagating those moral, spiritual and material qualities which are beneficial to the advancement of the nation. On account of this fact, it lays vital stress on cultivating loyalty and filial piety, as well as dauntless courage to protect the integrity of the nation. The *Hagakuré* remarks: "A *samurai* will be able to discharge his duties creditably provided he is capable of bearing loyalty and filial piety on one side of his neck and courage and benevolence on the other side of it." The *Shiki Shichisoku*, a book concerning the seven fundamental rules to be observed by a warrior, points out: "A ruler provides for his subjects and succeeds to the ancestral works; whereas his subjects devote themselves to the promotion of the interest of their ruler same as their ancestors used to do before them: hence we have complete harmony between the ruler and the ruled—a unique phenomenon of our country." These two quotations clarify why in Japan home acts as the initial source of national potentiality.

It is interesting to know that in Japan the succession to a house is held to be more important than the succession to property. A man becomes the head of a house not so much as to gain material benefit as to enjoy the honour of living up to the tradition of that house. This peculiarity in national parlance means that every Japanese deems it a high honour to render service to the State without pondering over the question of material gain. Herein is revealed the Japanese sense of self-sacrifice and loyalty. In the past, loyal feudal warriors rendered selfless service to their clans without debating the issue of material prospects. To them, loyalty was a thing sacred. The feudal history is full of records of loyal warriors. In modern times, too, the traditional

CONTEMPORARY JAPAN

sense of loyalty is being cherished with unblemished faithfulness. Confronted with a super-emergency, the Japanese people as one man offer selfless service to the State enduring diverse kinds of hardships, privations and difficulties. They are prosecuting the war in greater East Asia unaffected by material limitations. The people at home and on the war front, manifesting serenely the national characteristics of loyalty to the Throne and selfless service to the State, are carrying out their respective duties with confidence and courage. Simultaneously, the women of Japan are contributing their share to the consummation of the national objective. Every household has become a reckonable unit of the national fighting organization, and as such, home is supplying new energy to the vitalization of wartime life.

The Manchurian incident and the China affair involved this country into a emergency, and the people as a whole determined themselves to liquidate it by depending on their power and ability. This determination made its weight felt on the conduct of home life, which thenceforward began to energize itself to spur the execution of the latest plans and programmes of the Government. Then, when the present war in greater East Asia ensued, it at once became the mainstay of the solidarity of the home front. Thus the home life of Japan has become inseparably associated with wartime life. Today, the women of Japan, like their male compatriots, are not only offering their best service to the State in a selfless manner, but also are looking after all the family interests efficiently to prevent the upsurgence of any disorder arising out of the repercussions of wartime exigencies. Although home life has been merged into wartime life, the social affairs of every household are being conducted as though the country was not faced with an unprecedented emergency. For the purpose of enhancing family morale, every household is laying added emphasis on loyalty, filial piety and courage in training its young members, so that they would remain true to national ideals and traditions. This activity of home life is certainly as potential as waging war.

—Saburo Yoshida (The *Chuo Koron*, August, 1943)¹

¹ Saburo Yoshida is a member of the Institute for the Study of Mental Science.

BOOK REVIEWS

AMERIKA MINZOKU DAN (*AMERICA AS IT IS*). By KATSUJI INAHARA. *The Ryughin-sha, Tokyo. pp. 402. 3.80 yen.*

With the aggravation of Japanese-American relations as a sequel to the China affair, the interest of the Japanese people to become acquainted with things American became pronounced, and the intelligentsia of the country began to pay close attention to the movements of American diplomacy, especially laying stress on observing the conditions which had prompted the Washington Government to discard its time-honoured isolationism in favour of interventionism. Immediately on the outbreak of the Pacific war, the Japanese populace self-consciously realized that the United States was unilaterally aiming to superimpose its own policy in the conduct of affairs in East Asia.

Of late many books have been published exposing America's aspirations in East Asia and its military preparations directed toward initiating a showdown with Japan. Yet very few of them have subjectively and objectively analyzed the reasons and motives of its surrender of the Monroe Doctrine and acceptance of a policy of intervention. The diplomacy of today's America is being prosecuted on the fixed basis of interference in alien matters. The author of the book under review surveys the reasons of America's diplomatic aboutface and gives attractive explanations of the national psychology of the American people and their racial sentiment.

The writer remarks that the Monroe Doctrine has never been definitely defined in the United States. It has always remained as a vague or indistinct diplomatic ideal. In Japanese parlance, he calls it "mohro shughi" (vague doctrine), the word *mohro* meaning vague. He points out that since the Monroe Doctrine has not been rationally defined and applied in the United States, it is natural that it should be regarded in Japan as somewhat "mohro." In the past, the Japanese people impelled by necessity endeavoured to acquire knowledge of America's industrial sphere, and so they neglected to scrutinize its racial sphere. At present, owing to war, interest is developing to study America's history, literature, culture and racial mentality with the object of gaining

CONTEMPORARY JAPAN

a comprehensive view of its characteristics, merits and demerits.

The author of this volume is a well-known writer on diplomacy. For a number of years he has closely watched the trends of American diplomacy and politics. All his mature observations have been incorporated in the book under review. He has analyzed America's "democratic" spirit and racial mentality in a very thoughtful manner. He describes America as it is and refers to its characteristic phases in the light of the way of thinking of a conscientious American. He displays unusual skill in submitting his viewpoints, and each of his arguments has a refreshing subtlety of its own.

In the preface, the writer mentions that the book is, in a sense, a sketch or a valuation or a sideview of the United States and its people. On account of the war-torn condition of the world, the foreign policy of the United States has assumed the garb of a policy of international control, and in consequence, dollar imperialism has become again a prominent factor in the conduct of world politics and world diplomacy. The work may as well be called "a reader on dollar imperialism." The author has exhibited his journalistic ingenuity in depicting the power of dollar in America and the influence it exercises on the shaping of the diplomatic and political policies of the nation.

In alluding to the racial sphere of America, the writer gives a long explanation of the complex racial fabric of the country, which is composed of heterogeneous European races. In this regard, he makes a constructive survey of the negro problem and portrays the actual state of antagonism existing between the white and the coloured peoples. Then he deals with the position of Jews in the United States and, by quoting facts and figures, discloses how the Jewish community has carved an enviable position for itself. He also takes note of the infiltration of the Americans into Canada and Latin America. After that he dwells on America's conception of pan-Americanism. In respect of its Oriental policy, mention is made of its attitude of racial discrimination toward the Japanese and Chinese and the wish to control the economic life of East Asia—a wish which germinated after the Russo-Japanese War. It took a definite form during the Manchurian incident and began to be practised earnestly with the protraction of the China affair, leading to the culmination of the now continuing Pacific war.

The author expresses the opinion that the various European races of America have not yet formed a homogeneous ethnical entity. The antagonism between the Anglo-Saxons and other racial groups no

BOOK REVIEWS

doubt exists; but this antagonism sinks into insignificance when one considers the perpetual animosity prevailing between the negroes and the white people. Unless the negro question is adequately solved, the United States is bound to be involved in unpleasant difficulties in the future. He adds that the purely Anglo-Saxon stock in the country is comparatively becoming smaller, and as such, the United States can no longer be called a country where the Anglo-Saxons predominate. Concerning the Jewish hold over America, the dominant financial and commercial influence of the House of Morgan is cited as a factual illustration.

The book delineates on the events which enabled the United States to carry out a programme of annexation of adjacent and distant territories. After touching on the purchase of Louisiana and Florida and acquisition of Texas, it alludes to American advance into the Pacific coast, acquisition of Alaska and Hawaii, penetration into the Carribean Sea and the formulation of a Pacific policy to control the economic life of East Asia with the Philippines as the advance politico-economic base. It is asserted that the expansionist desire finally compelled the United States to adopt an interventionist policy in areas outside its legitimate geographical and political sphere. At present, though Washington is pursuing its policy of intervention in a positive manner, the domestic labour-capital confrontation is hampering the execution of its preconceived schemes. Moreover, as the labour-administration teamwork is not functioning smoothly, the production of war materials in the country is falling short of the planned figures. War has caused the appearance of a number of delicate internal political and economic problems, which are retarding the unified invigoration of the current national sentiment.

A whole chapter has been devoted to discuss the Monroe Doctrine from all possible angles. Through the employment of a sheaf of arguments it is averred that the United States was obliged to use the doctrine and live up to it as a matter of politico-diplomatic expediency pending the completion of its preparations for shifting to positive pan-Americanism and then to interventionism, particularly in respect of China. It is due to its policy of interference in China that America embroiled itself in a war with Japan, simultaneously becoming the mainstay of the "democratic" belligerents in the present international conflagration. It is added that President Monroe's message to Congress in December, 1823, which became known as the Monroe Doctrine, outlined a purely defensive formula to protect the integrity of the Western

CONTEMPORARY JAPAN

Hemisphere from outside aggression. Strange to say, however, it did not include any specific condition which debarred the United States from entertaining an expansionist foreign policy based on circumstances developed and opportunities available. Therefore, it is no wonder that the Monroe Doctrine underwent revisions at the hands of Presidents Polk, Grant and Cleveland, the last-named, acting on a recommendation of the then Secretary of State Olney, transformed it into a legal weapon of invasion of foreign land. Each subsequent President sharpened the edge of the weapon and at last, at the hands of President Roosevelt, it acquired the needed fineness to hew a path of full-scale intervention.

The book also records the expansion in America's naval armament, Washington's intention of pursuing a Pacific policy inimical to the national interest of Japan, the attitude taken up by America in connection with the Manchurian incident and the China affair, President Roosevelt's open disinclination to see a just settlement of Sino-Japanese differences and the current desire of America to perpetuate its own pattern of international *status quo* in opposition to the aspiration of organizing a new world order of the Axis group of nations. The author, in treating all these points, has tried to give a dispassionate picture of America in each case for the fruitful appraisal of the Japanese reading public.

GHÉNDAI SHINA NO SHOMONDAI (PROBLEMS OF PRESENT-DAY CHINA). COMPILED BY THE SHINA KENKYU-KAI (CHINA STUDY INSTITUTE). *The Kohka Shoh-in, Tokyo. pp. 247. 2.20 yen.*

The Shina Kenkyu-kai was founded a decade ago to study and investigate into all kinds of Chinese problems. It has among its members persons from different quarters, such as press, academic and business. Its work has hitherto been limited to a mutual enlightenment of its members on Chinese questions through an exchange of informations individually collected by them. Consequently, it did not release publications based on facts and figures gathered. However, the outbreak of war in greater East Asia made it change its previous policy, and it decided to place the facts and figures collected by it at the disposal of the public in book form. The present publication is its maiden attempt in this direction, which consists of five separate essays written by five prominent members of the institute.

The subjects dealt with in the volume are (1) the greater East Asia war and the problems affecting southwestern China by Minoru Maita,

BOOK REVIEWS

LL. D., (2) war and the position of Chinese merchants in the south by Akira Nagano, (3) an outline of Chinese currency system by Keizo Tsuchiya, (4) the income tax system in China by Ikujiro Kobayashi and (5) the revival of East Asiatic literature by Wataru Masuda. Besides, it has an appendix which records the important developments concerning the China affair. From the nature of the subjects discussed, it is obvious that the volume contains some highly interesting reading material.

Dr. Maita points out that so long as southwestern China, under the control of Chungking, collaborates with the Anglo-American war efforts, a complete solution of all the Chinese problems cannot be attained. It is absolutely necessary for Japan to take such steps as would accelerate the disappearance of Anglo-American domination from southwestern China, thereby paving the way for the return of durable peace and stability on the continent. He admits that the objective of the war in this part of the world would not be realized unless Chungking is made to surrender its regrettable policy of continuing resistance against Japan. To achieve this end, he suggests the intensification of military campaigns against the régime of General Chiang Kai-shek and the implementation of more appropriate measures to stabilize the authority of the Nanking Government. He also sees that the maintenance of tranquillity in East Asia in the future will not be assured if Britain were to retain its control over India. Acknowledging that the regaining of political independence by India would automatically eliminate any future probability of an external menace directed toward East Asia, he, in the interim, advocates the need of cementing closer contacts between China on the one hand and Sikkim, Bhutan, Nepal and Tibet on the other.

Mr. Nagano paints a realistic picture of the economic activities of the Chinese mercantile community in the south. He says that the Chinese residents in each southern country exercise a weighty influence on the conduct of economic life. Therefore, a reorganization of southern economy more or less means a readjustment of the economic activities of the Chinese merchants in tune with the conception of regional economy, which is the fundamental basis of the projected greater East Asia co-existence and co-prosperity structure. He mentions that prior to the outbreak of the greater East Asia war, the Chinese mercantile community in the south extended valuable economic aids to Chungking; but after the establishment of Japanese supremacy in greater East Asia, the overseas Chinese on their own accord aligned

CONTEMPORARY JAPAN

themselves with the Nanking Government, simultaneously manifesting a desire to co-operate with Japan in the construction of a regional economic sphere in the south. He is of the opinion that the change of attitude on the part of the Chinese overseas community cannot but be welcomed, for it not only has a vital bearing on the organization of the envisaged greater East Asia co-prosperity sphere, but also on the termination of hostilities in China. Chungking's loss of support of the overseas merchants, has placed it in a predicament to revamp its financial structure, which is gradually becoming weak-hinged. It is transparent that the war has given the Chinese residents of the south a propitious opportunity to play an active part in the development of regional economy in this section of the Orient, as well as contribute their share in the consolidation of the power of the Nanking Government.

Mr. Tsuchiya holds Britain and the United States responsible for the chronic currency confusion in China. He produces facts to show that the Anglo-American nations strengthened their economic control over the continent by reforming the Chinese currency system to their best advantage. He urges the building of an altogether new currency system for China with the object of liquidating once and for all the financial aspirations of Britain and the United States. For this purpose, he recommends the pursuance of a realistic financial policy by Japan primarily to secure the permanent stability of the new currency structure of the continent. Recounting the modern history of Chinese currency, he concludes that the Anglo-American financial manipulations precipitated the rise of a series of Sino-Japanese differences, some of which ultimately developed into political issues. The London-Washington policy of extending financial aids to Chungking not only hindered the settlement of the China affair, but also eventuated the outbreak of the present war in greater East Asia. The reorganization of Chinese currency for the enduring benefit of Chinese economy and also that of greater East Asia economy is a matter of paramount importance. The future financial stability of the continent is dependent on executing a judicious reformation of its currency structure.

Mr. Kobayashi's survey of the income tax system of China is constructive. He gives all the necessary documentary informations with pertinent comments thereon, and maintains that the incidence of tax has so far been falling heavily on the shoulders of the masses. He hopes that the new China would perfect an equitable income tax system which would distribute the burden of taxation fairly among the tax-

BOOK REVIEWS

paying nationals. Mr. Kobayashi recognizes that an income tax revision cannot be carried out without reorganizing the entire financial structure of the nation, especially the part related to the domestic sources of revenue. This being the situation, he thinks that it is high time to institute a thorough inquiry into the available sources of revenue and income tax, keeping in mind the question of improving further the economic status of the masses.

Mr. Masuda at the outset explains that the literature of East Asia possesses excellent merits. It has contributed appreciably to the promotion of world literature. The purity and thoughtfulness of classical Chinese literature are being admired by international literary enthusiasts. The literature of Japan, too, has a typical charm which is admitted even by Western writers and critics. At present, when all the countries in this part of the world are attempting to construct a greater East Asia co-prosperity sphere, it is desirable that efforts should be made to create a greater East Asia literature without encroaching upon the individual literary activity of each nation. By revival of East Asiatic literature, he means the promotion of a new type of literature which would be common among all the neighbouring countries. As such a project cannot materialize without reviving and readjusting the literary arts of each country, he submits a detailed plan for the regeneration of the literary arts of East Asia. Hence, the emphasis on the revival of East Asiatic literature.

GHÉNDAIBI NO KOHISO (NEW CONCEPTION OF BEAUTY).
By TAKACHIYO UYÉMURA. *The Seikatsu-sha, Tokyo. pp. 234.*
2.06 yen.

The author believes that, in forming a new conception of beauty in the midst of the present gigantomachy, stress should be laid on giving prominence to the rôle of æstheticism in the preservation and advancement of world harmony. He asks the reader to digest the saying of Dostoevsky that "beauty rescues the world." He sees no reason why the Japanese people, who have already evolved a unique conception of beauty through their numerous fine art works, should not develop a new æsthetic sense, systematically utilizing the lessons imparted by the new conditions that have matured of late. It is true that the old Japan has left behind a rich store of artistic creations. The beauty of most of them is characteristically national—a trait which is also being honoured in the production of modern fine art objects. Now that the world is changing, the time has come for Japan to change its conception

CONTEMPORARY JAPAN

of beauty in order to present it from a universal angle. This does not mean that Japan should forsake its traditional art technique; what is required is that Japan should endeavour to give shape to a new technique which would conform to the sentiment of "Japan of the world."

Many distinguished artists of Japan are inclined to hold the view that the art world of the nation must concentrate on restoring the traditional conception of beauty for the better understanding of outside countries. It is, therefore, natural that they should demand the suppression of Western art techniques which are being utilized by international-minded artists to produce objects not wholly indigenous in conception and in design. To these conservatives it must be pointed out that, as Japan has become an important factor in the preservation and progress of world harmony, the artists of this country, in addition to producing purely national objects, must turn out such products as would typify its international artistic talent and creativity. This explains why it is worthwhile to evolve a new conception of beauty, having the new elements as its ingredients and motifs.

The book consists of seventeen essays which previously appeared in several art magazines and journals in the recent few years. The first chapter contains the author's views on the new conception of beauty. The remaining sections are devoted to a narration of the æsthetic merits of Japanese formative arts, modern and classical painting, the influence of war on Japanese fine arts, the peculiar æsthetic sense of the Japanese people and the relation between home life and the art world. The author says that on account of close external intercourse it has become impossible for Japan to adhere strictly to its traditional pattern of æstheticism; in fact, the fine art products of Japan are showing more and more international colour, while the new artists are keen on displaying external touches in their works. In the preface he states that Japan's latest political and economic undertaking has in turn given it a new artistic responsibility to create an original type of art which would exhibit its latest emotions, sentiments and feelings. He continues: "This great mission cannot be performed easily or light-heartedly. It requires a further stimulation of the genius of the Japanese nation. To this end, we must make a thoroughgoing self-examination and abandon all that is unnecessary and invigorate all that is useful."

It is noteworthy that the author makes a distinction between pure fine arts and nationalistic fine arts. He even says that the development

BOOK REVIEWS

of pure fine arts relative to the evolution of a new conception of beauty would be hindered should the nationalistic sense be applied to their movements. Hence he submits that it would be unwise to mix nationalism with genuine æstheticism. On the other hand, he approves that fine arts reflecting nationalism must be cultivated as a patriotic vehicle. He wishes to separate pure fine arts from nationalistic fine arts principally to permit the former to undertake the task of giving a new direction to the conception of beauty commensurate with the current notion of Japan's position in the world. In other words, he wants the æsthetics of Japan to become a potential international factor side by side with the usual advancement of traditional æstheticism. At the same time, he declares that well-thought-out steps must be taken to improve further the standard of industrial fine arts, so that the objects produced under these categories will have more international appeal and charm. In this regard, he lauds the present activities of the Seisan Bijutsu Kyokai (Industrial Fine Arts Association) which has been founded under the auspices of the Sangyo Hohkoku Kai (Industrial Patriotic Association).

The author convincingly argues that it would be erroneous to retard the emergence of the present-day sense of beauty, that is, beauty which is discernible through the medium of the now developing æsthetics. It is necessary that, along with the national conception of artistic grace, an international approach of beauty should be given effect to. Nationalistic or patriotic considerations should not be attached to the question of beauty for beauty's sake. There are persons who think that the taste of Japanese women for foreign-style attire should be suppressed. They do not seem to understand that there is no harm if the women of Japan try to evolve a new perspective of beauty. It is undeniable that any one desirous of fully appreciating the beauty peculiar to the age in which he or she lives must exercise his or her faculty of discernment to the utmost. It must be remembered that there is static, as well as elastic beauty. The sense of elastic beauty urges a person to cultivate the artistic taste of the times. Herein is revealed the desirability of having a new conception of beauty.

Owing to war, the conception of beauty has already undergone a visible change. While on the one hand patriotic æsthetic sense has come to the fore, on the other the sentiment for having a new type of Japanese æsthetics assimilating the forms and designs of the southern countries is increasing steadily. The latter tendency can be construed as a Japanese desire to create a new conception of beauty having the fundamental

CONTEMPORARY JAPAN

notion of regionalism as its motif. The war artists, who are painting actual scenes of battles fought and typical aspects of the social, artistic and daily life of the southern peoples, are, besides, contributing to nationalistic fine arts, laying the outline for the appearance of a new approximation of beauty. This book is a critical treatise on art and contains instructive suggestions for the guidance of the art world of Japan.

CHRONICLE OF CURRENT EVENTS

July 19 The Japanese Navy air formations on July 15, attacking the enemy positions on Robiana Island, dealt tremendous damage to them and at the same time in an engagement with about fifty planes which came attacking shot down nineteen of them. Ten Japanese planes have not yet returned. The following day, attacking Vanikoro Island, Santa Cruz Islands, Tulagi Island and Guadalcanar Island, the Japanese Navy air forces inflicted damage on enemy warships and vessels at anchor in those places. On July 17, engaging 167 enemy planes that came raiding Buin on Bougainville Island, the Japanese Navy air forces shot down fifty-eight planes. The Japanese damage consisted of nine planes.

The following announcement is made by the Imperial Headquarters: (1) Part of the Japanese garrison forces on New Georgia Island de-toured to the rear to the foremost line of the enemy and attacked the spot where the American forces landed east of the Ai River on the night of July 17 and their automobile units, giving terrific damage to their landing facilities and enemy military strength there. At the same time, the Japanese forces annihilated the enemy automobile units and are now enlarging the sphere of their operation with good results. (2) The Japanese garrison forces near Munda on New Georgia Island several times repulsed the advance of the enemy

forces equipped with tanks and also bombarded enemy torpedo-boat flotillas, which attempted landing operations on July 17 and put them to rout.

The United States War Department announces that American bomber plane units for the first time raided Rome this morning. Reports from Italian sources in confirming the bombing add that in the air raid the ancient San Lorenzo Church was destroyed. The air attack lasted for three hours from 10 a.m. to 2 p.m.

The British Eighth Army operating along the eastern coast of Sicily reaches a bridge eight miles southeast of Catania.

Kanichi Naito, chief civil administrator, is appointed Mayor of the Shoh-nan (Singapore) Special Municipality, it is announced by the War Ministry.

July 20 The first conference of the chairmen of the nine regional administrative councils, which were recently established for making smooth the liaison of local administration in Japan, is held at the Premier's official residence.

Mr. Rénzo Sawada, former Ambassador to France, is appointed Japanese envoy to Burma.

July 21 Japanese Navy fighter plane units attacked a powerful enemy formation of more than 150 planes that came raiding Eleventa near Buin on Bougainville Island of the Solomon Group on July 18 and

CONTEMPORARY JAPAN

in an engagement shot down twenty-seven of them. In addition, the Japanese Navy eagles destroyed one ship-based plane and one B-24 aircraft. The Japanese Army anti-aircraft batteries there launched intensive gunfire against the American raiding planes and shot down one B-24 bomber, one Avenger ship bomber, one Grumman fighter plane and damaged twelve B-24 bombers, thus scoring brilliant war results in concert with the air duel staged by the naval warplanes. On the same night, an enemy airplane squadron consisting of several B-17 "flying fortresses" came attacking there. One of them was shot down by anti-aircraft fire.

Air units of the Japanese Navy before dawn on July 19 hit Canton Island in the Phoenix group and inflicted heavy damage on the air base there, it is revealed.

Pope Pius XII in a letter to Cardinal Luigi Maglione, Papal Secretary of State, written simultaneously as his notes of protest to the American and British Governments, deplores the American bombing of Rome.

July 22 Mr. Hachiro Arita, former Foreign Minister, and Dr. Tadao Yamakawa, member of the House of Peers and once Director of the Treaty Bureau of the Foreign Office, are appointed advisors to the Foreign Office.

An agreement respecting the retrocession of the French Concession in Shanghai is signed at Nanking by Chinese and French delegates in the presence of Foreign Minister Dr. Chu Min-yi and the French Chargé d'Affaires. The French Concession will be handed over on August 1, when the Shanghai International Settlement will be formally restored

to the Nanking Government.

In the first quarter of the current fiscal year, 1943-44, covering the three months of April, May and June, national savings reached the amount of ¥7,904,000,000, which is twenty-nine per cent. of the way to the goal of ¥27,000,000,000 set for the whole fiscal year.

In a categorical statement, the Argentine Information Bureau denies the report recently circulated in various quarters regarding the change of Argentina's foreign policy.

The United States Navy Department announces the loss of the United States submarine *Triton*, a new submarine of 1,450 tons, launched in 1941, as it has failed to return to its base.

July 23 General Yang Chih-yu, commander of the independent fourth corps of the 27th Chungking Army, with 200 subordinates surrenders to the Nanking Government's Lingchwan defence headquarters in Shansi Province.

The arrangement and terms of understanding concerning the surrender by Italy of its administrative rights in the International Settlement of Shanghai are signed today by the representatives of Italy and the Nanking Government.

July 24 The following announcement is made by the Imperial Headquarters: (1) The Japanese Navy air forces, which have been repeatedly attacking the enemy forces in the Solomon area, raided enemy warships in Rendova Harbour on the afternoon of July 21 and scored the following results: One medium-size transport—sunk instantaneously. Two large-type transports—damaged. One large-type destroyer—sunk. More than ten vessels for

CHRONICLE OF CURRENT EVENTS

landing purposes—sunk. One Japanese plane has not yet returned. (2) Several Japanese naval special service ships, destroyers and their covering air units, which have been engaged in supplying and reinforcing operations in the Solomon area, engaged about sixty enemy planes in that area on July 22 and shot down nine of them, but one Japanese special service ship was sunk.

Nine P-38 warplanes were downed by Japanese Army airmen in a furious air-duel staged with twenty enemy planes at a point south of Madang, New Guinea, it is reported. During this engagement, the Japanese side suffered the loss of three planes. Furthermore, the Japanese air units raided an enemy landing place in Nassau Bay, New Guinea, and after bombing the enemy troops and causing heavy casualties, all planes returned safely to their base.

July 25 Crack ground units of the Japanese Navy at Ysabel Island engaged thirty enemy SBD dive-bombers and twenty Grumman fighters that appeared over the island in a furious land-sky combat, and succeeded in downing three planes with their ground guns.

A hydroplane unit of the Japanese Navy damaged an enemy destroyer and a transport and sank more than three torpedo-boats in the Solomon area on the night of July 23. The hydroplane unit delivered an attack on several enemy ships that entered the Kula Gulf on the night of July 23 in an attempt to effect landing operations on New Georgia and inflicted damage on one destroyer and one transport. The same night the unit espied a group of enemy torpedo-boats in the waters north of Gizo Island, northwest of New

Georgia, and sank more than three of them.

A formation of eight American Consolidated B-24 bombers raided the Japanese-occupied Otorishima (Wake Island) early on the morning of July 25, with the result that a furious aerial combat followed between the Japanese and American forces. The Japanese forces shot down two American planes, damaged another and caused all the others to depart. In this aerial battle two Japanese planes self-blasted themselves.

July 26 King Vittorio Emmanuel III has accepted the resignation of Signor Benito Mussolini from his positions as *Duce* and Premier, according to the Stefani News Agency. The Italian Government announces that Marshal Pietro Badoglio has been appointed Premier as successor to Signor Mussolini. Upon accepting Signor Mussolini's resignation, King Emmanuel issues a proclamation to the Italian people asking them to unite their efforts for the rise of the Italian nation. New Premier Marshal Badoglio, too, issues a similar proclamation to the people. The Italian Government announces that hereafter the Italian Army will take charge of peace and order in the entire country.

The Japanese air units in the China area during the three days, July 23, 24 and 25, made successive raids on Hengyang, Lingling, Paoching, Chihkiang and Kienow, all of which are advance bases of the American air forces in China, and blasted their runways and attached military facilities. Moreover, the Japanese units shot down twenty-eight enemy planes in the vicinities of Hengyang, Lingling and Kweilin. The Japanese loss consisted of eight planes

CONTEMPORARY JAPAN

destroyed.

The Italian Government announces the appointment of its Ambassador to Ankara Baron Raffaele Guariglia as Foreign Minister of the new Cabinet.

July 27 Concerning the recent Cabinet change in Italy, the Italian Government authorities explain that this change is neither a revolution nor a *coup d'état*, being merely a step to overcome a constitutional crisis. According to the majority decision reached at the Grand Council meeting of the Fascist Party, Premier Benito Mussolini tendered his resignation to King Vittorio Emanuele III and the Cabinet change was effected in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution.

Italian Ambassador to Japan Mario Indelli calls on Foreign Minister Mamoru Shighémitzu and informs him under instructions of his home Government that there will be no change in the policy of Italy on the attainment of the three Power's war objective, in spite of the Italian political change.

July 28 Ten factories in central China are returned to the Nanking Government with due ceremony. Out of 140 enemy factories there placed under the control of the Japanese Army, 130 have been returned to China thus far.

The following announcement is issued by the Imperial Headquarters: A Japanese submarine on July 20 encountered an enemy naval unit composed of one cruiser of the *San Francisco* type and three destroyers in the sea area south of San Cristobal and, after breaking through the guard cordon of the enemy destroyers, came close to the cruiser and attacked it. The enemy cruiser was thus

sunk.

The Italian Government holds its first Cabinet meeting under the chairmanship of the new Premier, Marshal Pietro Badoglio, and decides upon the dissolution of the Fascist Party. Ament this, the Stefani News Agency says: "The dissolution has been effected by the new circumstances that have arisen in the political life of the State."

German Ambassador to Tokyo Heinrich G. Stahmer holds a thirty-minute talk with Foreign Minister Shighémitzu at the latter's official residence. This is his second meeting with the Japanese Foreign Minister in connection with the recent political change in Italy.

The Thai Government decides to send its Foreign Minister W. Wichit-Wathakan and suite to Japan to return the courtesy of Thailand for the recent visit of Greater East Asia Affairs Minister Kazuo Aoki there.

An enemy air unit of six bombers and fighters raided Hongkong on July 27, but was immediately put to rout by the ground batteries. This was the first enemy air raid on Hongkong since November 28, last year.

July 29 The Imperial Headquarters says that Japanese Navy fighter units in the skies of Bougainville Island attacked 105 enemy planes that came raiding that island on July 25 and 26 and shot down twenty-seven of them. The Japanese units also engaged about seventy enemy planes that raided the western extremity of New Britain Island on July 28 and brought down five of them. In these two combats, Japanese side had one destroyer sunk and twelve planes lost.

The first transfer of enemy assets

CHRONICLE OF CURRENT EVENTS

in south China to the Nanking Government is completed at the headquarters of the Japanese forces in south China. The Japanese supreme commander hands over a list of 220 items to Chen Yao-tzu, governor of Kwangtung Province.

July 30 The ceremony for the formal retrocession of the French Concession in Shanghai to the Nanking Government is held at the Shanghai Municipal Office within the French Concession. Present at the function are French representatives including the Consul-General at Shanghai De Margerie and Chinese delegates, including Foreign Minister Chu Min-yi and Mayor Chen Kung-po of the Shanghai Special Municipality.

Japanese Ambassador to Berlin, Lieutenant-General Hiroshi Oshima left Berlin on July 28 to call on Chancellor Adolf Hitler and German Foreign Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop and saw them the following day at the *Fuehrer's* Headquarters. The conference lasted for about two hours, whereafter the Japanese Ambassador returned to Berlin. The main topic of discussion was connected with the European situation centring around Italy.

July 31 The formal conclusion in Nanking of a treaty on taxation of Japanese subjects between Foreign Minister Chu Min-yi of the Nanking Government and Ambassador Masayuki Tani of the Japanese Government is announced by the Board of Information. In addition, the supplementary agreements and terms of understanding relating thereto are also signed. All this signifies the transfer of taxation rights to China by Japan.

The following *communiqué* is re-

leased by the Imperial Headquarters: The Japanese air forces in the China area, continuing their attack on every advance base of the American air forces in China, scored the following results during the period from July 26 to 30: (1) Intensively attacking Hengyang and Kienow every day, the Japanese forces blasted their airfields, railway stations and neighbouring military facilities. (2) Engaging enemy planes that came challenging them, the Japanese forces shot down sixteen of them. The Japanese damage consisted of four planes lost.

August 1 Burma declares its independence today and Dr. Ba Maw assumes the posts of Head of the State and Premier under the new independent Cabinet formed simultaneously. The regenerated Burma declares war on the United States and Britain and enters into an alliance with Japan, which nation recognizes the new State immediately, and thus the Japanese Military administration is abolished.

The Nanking Government formally recognizes the newly formed independent Government of Burma.

The military conscription system to begin from next year is enforced in Korea. At the same time the law permitting the youths of the peninsula to enlist in the Japanese Navy as volunteers, proclaimed on June 28 this year, goes into effect.

The International Settlement of Shanghai is formally returned to the Nanking Government, thus freeing China completely from the century-old extra-territorial rights.

A large formation of 213 enemy planes, consisting of ninety-nine large planes and 114 small planes, raids and bombs Ysabel island four

CONTEMPORARY JAPAN

times. Ten two-motored enemy bombers are shot down.

August 2 The Manchoukuo Government extends its recognition to Burma. The Thai Government, too, recognizes Burma.

August 3 Foreign Minister Shighémitsu cables acknowledgment stressing close and firm co-operation between Japan and Italy on receipt of a telegraphic message dated July 31 from the new Italian Foreign Minister, Baron Raffaele Guariglia.

According to the Imperial Headquarters, Japanese Navy air units attacked the enemy warships and vessels at Rendova port and its neighbouring military facilities three times on August 1 and scored the following results: (1) Sunk: one large-sized transport, four medium-sized transports, six small-sized transports, one destroyer and more than six vessels for landing purposes. (2) Damaged: one cruiser and one vessel for landing purposes. (3) Shot down: nine fighter planes. (4) Set ablaze: a torpedo-boat base, wharves and supply dumps on Bau Island outside the port. In the attacks the Japanese side lost two planes.

With the incorporation of the Fascist Army into the Italian Volunteer Army, War Minister General Antonio Sorice proclaims the prohibition of the Fascist salute, it is stated.

The United States Office of Economic Warfare notifies 16,000 exporters within the country of the cancellation of all export permits to Argentina granted up to May 1, this year.

August 4 Burma's foreign policy will be based on the principle of respect for justice and the rights of

respective countries, it is clarified by Burmese Foreign Minister Thakin Nu in a press conference with Burmese and Japanese newspapermen.

Premier Field-Marshal Phibul Songgram of Thailand sends a message of felicitation over the birth of independent Burma to Foreign Minister Thakin Nu.

Another "colour riot" broke out in the United States, this time in the Harlem negro quarters of New York, on August 1 and five persons were killed, more than 500 wounded and damages totalling \$5,000,000 were caused, says a Buenos Aires dispatch received in Tokyo.

August 5 The German military authorities announce that German forces on the eastern front withdrew from Orel on the night of August 4.

German units operating in Sicily withdraw from Catania City.

Foreign Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop in a telegraphic message to the Burmese Foreign Minister formally extends Germany's recognition to Burma.

Dr. Ernst von Woermann, new German Ambassador to Nanking, presents his credentials to President Wang Ching-wei.

The following announcement is made by the Imperial Headquarters: Japanese Navy air units in an engagement with about seventy American fighter planes over Munda on August 4 shot down twenty-five of them. The Japanese loss consisted of four planes.

"Thailand will closely co-operate with Japan in the successful prosecution of the war," declares Thai Foreign Minister Wichit-Wathakan in a press interview in Tokyo. He arrives in Japan to return the visit of Great East Asia Affairs Minister

CHRONICLE OF CURRENT EVENTS

Aoki to Thailand.

Head of State and Premier Dr. Ba Maw of Burma decides to appoint Dr. Thein Maung, Finance Minister of his Cabinet, as the first Burmese Ambassador to Japan.

August 8 War production in Japan is progressing at a steady *tempo*, Premier General Hidéki Tojo reports at the Cabinet meeting.

Slovakian Premier Vojtech Tuka sends a cable to Burmese Foreign Minister Thakin Nu recognizing Burma's independence and adds that his country is ready to commence diplomatic intercourse with Burma.

August 9 The following *communiqué* is issued by the Imperial Headquarters: A Japanese Navy destroyer unit gave battle to an enemy destroyer squadron supported by aircraft and torpedo-boats in the waters west of Kulambangra on the night of August 6 and sank one of the destroyers. In this engagement the Japanese unit suffered one destroyer sunk and another heavily damaged. A Japanese Navy air fighter unit on August 6 intercepted sixteen enemy fighters that came attacking Shortland Island and shot down fifteen of them. Only one plane was lost by the Japanese side. Another Navy air unit delivered an attack on the port of Rendova on August 6 and obtained the following results: Sunk: two medium-sized transports, two small-sized transports and some eight landing boats. Damaged: one medium-sized transport and one tugboat. Shot down: More than five fighters. In this attack, one Japanese plane was lost.

Admiral Nobutaké Kondo and Vice-Admiral Naokuni Nomura are appointed members of the Supreme War Council.

The Japanese forces in the vicinity of Madang, northern New Guinea, repulsed an enemy air raid on August 5 after downing three planes and capturing four enemy fliers.

August 10 The sixth British-American conference is opened at Quebec with the arrival of British Prime Minister Winston Churchill. The first division of the conference is intended for conference between British and Canadian representatives and the second division between Prime Minister Churchill and President Roosevelt.

The death in action of General Aphanacenko, former commander-in-chief of Soviet forces in the Far East, is announced by the People's Defence Commissar. He was killed on the Bielgorod front.

August 11 The Nanking Government carries out a large-scale economic purge of Shanghai through the promulgation of the compulsory purchasing of cotton yarn and fabrics by the Government as the result of a decision reached at the Supreme National Defence Council.

August 12 On the morning of August 12 an American air unit composed of five Consolidated B-24 and three Boeing B-17 bombers came flying over northern Chishima (Kurile Islands). A Japanese Army air force at once gave battle and shot down three of the raiders. One of the Japanese planes has failed to return.

August 13 A squadron of American bombers, operating from a Mediterranean base, again raids Rome. This time the raiders drop incendiary bombs.

August 14 Latest informations gathered show that American warplanes in a formation of five Consolidated B-24's and three Boeing

CONTEMPORARY JAPAN

B-17's attacked the northern Chishima (Kurile) Islands on August 12. Two Boeing B-17's and one Consolidated B-24 were shot down. The Japanese plane believed to have been lost was found to have made a forced landing on a nearby island.

The Japanese Navy air units gave battle to more than fifty-five American planes that attacked Buin on Bougainville Island on August 12 and shot down thirty-four of them. The Japanese losses in this air combat were some damage on the ground in addition to one plane which failed to return.

Rome is proclaimed an open city by the Italian Government. The belligerent nations are notified through the Vatican of this decision.

August 15 An inspection party consisting of twenty-five prominent inhabitants of Malaya and Sumatra arrives in Tokyo for a three-week tour of Japan.

The Imperial Headquarters states that Japanese Navy air units, on August 13, carried out an attack in the Lunga area and mopping-up operations against enemy planes in the Rendova area, obtaining the following results: (1) Attack in Lunga area. The Japanese air attack force, under cover of night, attacked an enemy convoy and sank three large-sized transports, while a contingent of the force attacked enemy air-dromes, destroying one plane and setting another on fire. (2) Mopping-up of enemy planes in Rendova area. The Japanese fighter plane unit intercepted ten enemy fighters over Munda and shot down six of them. In these operations, the loss on Japanese side was one plane which has not yet returned.

Seven enemy bombers attacked

Balik Papan in Borneo at dawn on August 14. It was the first enemy air raid on Balik Papan after Japanese occupation.

August 16 The second grand convention of Japanese, Manchoukuo and Chinese organizations on the development of East Asia gets under way at the Concordia Society Hall, Hsinking. Japan is represented by Admiral Sankichi Takahashi. Premier Hidéki Toho and the Italian Foreign Minister, Baron Raffaele Guariglia, wire congratulations to the convention.

August 17 Japanese Navy air units, attacking enemy convoys on August 15 off Vella Lavella Island in the Solomon Group, sank four warships, including one heavy cruiser and four large-sized transports; damaged sixteen warships, including two cruisers and four transports; and shot down twenty-eight planes.

Both the Italian and German authorities announce in a special war report that the entire Axis forces have made an orderly withdrawal from Sicily to Calabria Province on the Italian mainland in accordance with a prearranged plan. All military facilities in the city and harbour of Messina were destroyed prior to the evacuation.

Two enemy four-engined bombers appeared over Balik Papan, Borneo, on the morning of August 16. The ground batteries shot down one of them. This was the second raid.

August 18 Air units of the Japanese Navy raided at dawn on August 17 the airfields at Port Hedland and Broome on the northwestern coast of Australia.

Premier Marshal Pietro Badoglio in his first broadcast to the Italian nation, since the formation of his

CHRONICLE OF CURRENT EVENTS

Cabinet, declares that Sicily will remain a part of Italy as before and valiantly encourages the Italian to be strong against the invaders.

August 19 An enforcement agreement is signed between Mr. Kénkichi Yoshizawa, Japanese Ambassador to French Indo-China, and Vice-Admiral Jean Decoux, Governor-General of French Indo-China, regarding the supply of Japanese products to French Indo-China for the current year of 1943.

The appointment of Finance Minister Dr. Thein Maung as the first Burmese Ambassador to Japan is formally announced by the Burmese Government.

The first radio broadcast to Hungary from Japan is made today on the occasion of the celebration of the Saint Stephan's Day, national holiday of Hungary, when Baron Takaharu Mitsui, president of the Japan-Hungary Cultural Society, and the Hungarian Minister to Tokyo, Nicholas de Vegh, send their greet-

ings from Station Tokyo.

A Consolidated B-24, bombed and machine-gunned the Japanese hospital ship *Buenos Aires Maru* at 5:57 a.m. on August 17, while it was cruising in the southern Pacific, it is disclosed. The same ship was subjected to a torpedo attack by a submarine in the eastern China Sea on April 25 this year.

August 20 A Japan-Thailand treaty concerning the incorporation of four Malay and two Shan states into Thailand is signed at Bangkok between Thai Premier Phibul Songgram and Japanese Ambassador Teiji Tsubokami. Article 1 of the treaty says: "Japan recognizes the incorporation into the territories of Thailand of the states of Kelantan, Trengganu, Kedah and Perlis and the islands belonging to those states." Article 11 provides: "Japan recognizes the incorporation into the territories of Thailand of the states of Kengtung and Mong Pan in the Shan region."

DOCUMENTARY MATERIAL

THAILAND ACQUIRES NEW TERRITORIES, ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE BOARD OF INFORMATION, AUGUST 20, 1943

Following the conversations between General Hidéki Toho, Prime Minister of Japan, and Field Marshal P. Phibul Songgram, Prime Minister of Thailand, on July 4 of this year, the Governments of the two countries have been engaged in negotiations for the conclusion of a treaty between Japan and Thailand concerning the territories of Thailand in the Malay and Shan regions. Having reached an agreement on the draft treaty, the treaty was signed today, August 20, 1943, at Bangkok between Mr. Teiji Tsubokami, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of Japan to Thailand, and Field Marshal P. Phibul Songgram, Prime Minister and acting Minister of Foreign Affairs:—

The Government of the Empire of Japan and the Royal Government of Thailand,

Being unshakably determined, in close co-operation between the two countries, to prosecute the common war against the United States of America and the British Empire to its successful conclusion and to establish a greater East Asia based on justice, have agreed upon the following articles:

Article 1. Japan recognizes the incorporation into the territories of Thailand of the States of Kelantan, Trengganu, Kedah and Perlis and the islands belonging to those States.

Article 2. Japan recognizes the incorporation into the territories of Thailand of the States of Kentung and Mong Pan in the Shan region.

Article 3. Japan will cease the administration which it at present exercises in the territories specified in the two foregoing articles within sixty days from the date of coming into force of the present treaty.

Article 4. The frontiers of the territories specified in the Articles 1 and 2 shall be in accordance with the boundaries of the States as at the date of the signing of the present treaty.

Article 5. The matters of detail for the execution of the present treaty shall be decided through consultations between the authorities concerned of the two countries.

Article 6. The present treaty shall come into force on the date of its signature.

CAPITULATION OF THE BADOGLIO GOVERNMENT

(1) *Statement by the Japanese Government, September 10, 1943*

The Badoglio Government of Italy has surrendered unconditionally to the United States and Britain.

By this move, the Badoglio Government has committed a regrettable

DOCUMENTARY MATERIAL

act of betrayal of the Japanese-German-Italian Tripartite Pact and of the solemn agreement not to conclude a separate peace.

However, as the Japanese Government had anticipated such a situation and accordingly has taken all necessary measures, the development will have no effect on the general war situation. Japan further strengthens her firm confidence in sure victory.

By rendering still closer the ties of co-operation between Germany and other European allies and the countries and peoples of greater East Asia, Japan is determined to crush her long standing enemies, the United States and Britain.

Our one hundred million people, heightening still more their fighting spirit and strong will with a tradition of three thousand years, must with one mind and one spirit further demonstrate their fighting power and achieve the solemn objectives of the war, thus setting the mind of our August Sovereign at ease.

(2) *Communiqué by the Japanese Government on protective surveillance, September 14, 1943*

1. The Imperial Army and Navy on September 9 following the separate surrender of the Badoglio Government of Italy immediately carried out the disarming of the Italian troops and the detention of the Italian warships and vessels in the various parts of East Asia.

2. The Italian rights and interests in the area occupied by Japan have been taken over by the Imperial Army and Navy. In other regions the Army and Navy have co-operated with Japan's Allies in taking over Italian rights and interests. As regards the non-combatants in the Japanese-occupied areas, they are placed under protective surveillance.

(3) *Joint declaration by Japan and Germany, September 15, 1943*

The Government of the Empire of Japan and the Government of Greater Germany jointly and solemnly declare as follows :

The treachery of the Government of Marshal Badoglio affects in no way the Three-Power Pact, which remains in force without the slightest change.

The Government of the Empire of Japan and the Government of Greater Germany are determined, jointly with all the measures at their disposal, to carry on the war to the victorious conclusion.

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RADIO TOKYO

News Broadcasts from Tokyo

(1) For Pacific Coast of North America

Tokyo..... 0:00— 3:40 a.m.
San Francisco 7:00—10:40 a.m.

JVW3 11,725 kc/s., 25.51 m.
JLG2 9,505 kc/s., 31.57 m.

A.M.

0:00—News in English
1:00—News in English
2:00—News in English
3:00—News in English

(2) For India

Tokyo..... 0:00— 1:45 a.m.
Calcutta..... 8:30—10:15 p.m.

JVW2 9,675 kc/s., 31.01 m.
JZJ 11,800 kc/s., 25.42 m.

A.M.

0:00—News in Hindustani
0:20—News in Urdu
0:40—News in Tamil or Bengali
(alternatively)
1:00—News in English

(3) For Southwestern Asia

Tokyo 2:00— 3:40 a.m.
Iran 8:30—10:10 p.m.
Arabia, Iraq ... 8:00— 9:40 p.m.
Turkey..... 7:00— 8:40 p.m.

JVW2 9,675 kc/s., 31.01 m.
JZJ 11,800 kc/s., 25.42 m.

A.M.

2:00—News in French
2:20—News in Arabic (except
Mon.)
2:40—News in Iran (Tues.,
Thurs. & Sat.) or Turkish
(Sun., Mon., Wed. & Fri.)
3:00—News in English
3:20—News in Nipponese

(4) For Europe

Tokyo 4:00— 7:00 a.m.
Berlin, Rome ... 8:00—11:00 p.m.
London 7:00—10:00 p.m.

JLG4 15,105 kc/s., 19.86 m.
JZJ 11,800 kc/s., 25.42 m.

A.M.

4:00—News in German
4:30—News in Italian
5:00—News in English
5:30—News in Russian
5:50—News in French
6:20—News in Dutch
6:30—News in Nipponese

(5) For Eastern North America

Tokyo..... 7:15— 9:15 a.m.
New York..... 5:15— 7:15 p.m.
Rio de Janeiro 7:15— 9:15 p.m.

JVW3 11,725 kc/s., 25.51 m.
JLG4 15,105 kc/s., 19.86 m.

A.M.

7:20—News in English
8:20—News in English
8:50—News in Portuguese
9:00—News in Nipponese

(6) For South America

Tokyo 9:30—10:30 a.m.
Buenos Aires 9:30—10:30 p.m.

JZK 15,160 kc/s., 19.79 m.
JZJ 11,800 kc/s., 25.42 m.

A.M.

9:30—News in Spanish
10:00—News in Nipponese

(7) For India & Southwestern Asia

Tokyo..... 10:45—11:45 a.m.
Calcutta 7:15— 8:15 a.m.
Iran 5:15— 6:15 a.m.
Iraq, Arabia ... 4:45— 5:45 a.m.

JZK 15,160 kc/s., 19.79 m.
JZJ 11,800 kc/s., 25.42 m.

A.M.

11:25—News in Arabic
11:35—News in French

(8) For Pacific Coast of North America

Tokyo 0:00— 5:00 p.m.
Mexico..... 8:20— 1:20 a.m.
San Francisco 7:00—12:00 p.m.

JZK 15,160 kc/s., 19.79 m.
JLG4 15,105 kc/s., 19.86 m.
JZJ 11,800 kc/s., 25.42 m.

P.M.

0:00—News in Spanish
0:25—News in Nipponese
1:00—News in English
1:30—News in English
2:00—News in English
3:00—News in English
4:00—News in English

(9) For Europe

Tokyo 5:15— 8:00 p.m.
Berlin, Rome ... 9:15—12:00 a.m.
London..... 8:15—11:00 a.m.

JZL 17,785 kc/s., 16.87 m.
JLG4 15,105 kc/s., 19.86 m.

P.M.

5:15—News in Nipponese
5:40—News in German
6:10—News in Italian
6:40—News in English
7:15—News in German

7:30—News in Italian
7:45—News in English

(10) For Australia

Tokyo..... 5:15— 7:15 p.m.
Sydney 6:15— 8:15 p.m.

JZJ 11,800 kc/s., 25.42 m.
JZK 15,160 kc/s., 19.79 m.

P.M.

5:15—News in Nipponese
6:00—News in English
7:00—News in English

(11) For China

Tokyo 7:30— 9:15 p.m.

JZJ 11,800 kc/s., 25.42 m.
JVW2 6,675 kc/s., 31.01 m.

P.M.

7:30—News in Nipponese
7:50—News in Cantonese
8:05—News in Fukienses
8:30—News in Standard Chinese
9:00—News in Russian

(12) For South America

Tokyo 8:15—9:45 p.m.
Buenos Aires... 8:15—9:45 a.m.

JVW3 11,725 kc/s., 25.51 m.
JLG2 9,505 kc/s., 31.57 m.

P.M.

8:15—News in Spanish
8:50—News in English
9:20—News in Nipponese

(13) For South Seas

Tokyo 9:30—11:40 p.m.
Saigon, Manila 8:30—10:40 p.m.
Bangkok 7:30— 9:40 p.m.

JZJ 11,800 kc/s., 25.42 m.
JVW2 9,675 kc/s., 31.01 m.

P.M.

9:30—News in Tagalog
9:45—News in Malay
10:00—News in Thai
10:30—News in French
11:00—News in Burmese
11:20—News in Nipponese

(14) For Eastern North America

Tokyo..... 10:00—11:40 p.m.
New York..... 8:00— 9:40 a.m.

JVW3 11,725 kc/s., 25.51 m.
JLG4 15,105 kc/s., 19.86 m.

P.M.

10:00—News in English
11:00—News in English
11:15—News in Portuguese
11:30—News in Nipponese